NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----FOR THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

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DARLING & KEITH,
34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

Editorial.

COLLEGE TRAINING FOR THE FARMER.

The fall terms of the agricultural schools and colleges are soon to open, and a great many farmers and farmers' sons are now considering the question whether to patronize these schools or to provide for an education in some other way. The question, as we look at it, is one that cannot be answered in a general way, but must be decided by each individual for himself. To those young men, who, whether the sons of farmers or otherwise, propose to become farmers, the question seems to narrow down to this: must I learn the business by attending the best agricultural schools or colleges, or shall I serve an apprenticeship with some intelligent practical farmer? Many of our readers will remember that in the early days of the lyceum, the question of early or late marriages was frequently discussed, and the disputants on either side often recited instances from their own observation to lend weight to the arguments advanced.

Were this course to be pursued in the discussion of the agricultural college question, there might be no small amount of conflicting testimony brought forward, as having a bearing on the problem. It has been often said by those who are not specially favorable to the agricultural colleges, that they do not, as a rule, make farmers of their students, but that the boys who attend are more likely to be educated from the farm than towards it. If this was ever true, we think it is growing less so from year to year as the colleges improve in their methods and gain strength by public patronage and experience. There are certainly a large number of graduates from our agricultural schools and colleges, now at work upon the land in different sections of the country. It has been our pleasure to become personally acquainted with a considerable number of these young farmers, and we have endeavored to learn something from their experience that might help to answer this important question, how shall I learn to be a farmer? We have repeatedly asked young men who have spent several years at an agricultural school whether they value the education they received at what it cost, or in other words, whether, if they were to begin again, they would learn farming at school, or in some other way? The answer has often been that the school costs too much, it teaches too little that a practical farmer needs to know, and that really one has to learn the business, if he ever learns it, after leaving college.

We were recently visiting a young farmer who is a graduate of our Massachusetts State College, and who is now carrying on a farm in the vicinity of Boston. He was a stout, plucky young man, was born on a farm, and has done no other kind of work and likes the business. He attended the college, where he took the full course and graduated with honors. He has bought a farm with stock and tools, running in debt for the whole, and has already spent several years in working it. Perhaps it should also be stated in this connection that this young man, like many others, was urged to borrow money to get through college, and that a small school debt was to be added to the debt on the farm. It is needless to add that the success in this case has not been quite what was hoped for, though by looking the matter over carefully we believe that as much has been accomplished as could with reason have been expected. We further believe that in no other business or profession would the chances have been better with the same outlay in preparation and with the same amount of capital invested.

A good living has been obtained, and the debt is being gradually reduced, which is more than many young men in other kinds of business, or who have entered the professions, could say after so short an experience in prosecuting their business or profession. However assured a young man may feel on leaving college, he will very soon discover, after starting out in life, that he has yet much to learn. A college can never make a farmer more than it can make a lawyer or a physician. We believe that farmers generally expect too much from the agricultural college and its graduates, and we are inclined to think that many of the young men who have taken the regular course estimate their college training below its real value. A college course should be looked upon as a part of a school education, but no boy or girl on leaving either school or college should be so foolish as to suppose that their education is finished. Whoever takes such a view will be almost certain to fail, or at least to make serious and costly blunders when beginning life's work. We study arithmetic at school that we may know how to use figures correctly in the business of life. We learn to read that we may be able to learn from books and not wholly by dear bought personal experience. Now if, when leaving school, we lay aside our books and give up reading and study, we do little better than would the carpenter or blacksmith, who having served his time as apprentice should throw away the tools he had learned to use and undertake to make a living solely by his wits. If a young man who intends to be a farmer can spare the time and money required in taking a college course, and will look upon such a course as something that in future years will enable him to see more clearly his true relation to the world, and enable him the better to get hold of things at the right end, he will certainly do well to give the few years necessary to such preparation.

The young man who never or rarely leaves the home of his childhood is likely to be very narrow in his vision. His world is a small world, and he loses a great deal that a broader view and a more extended knowledge would bring him. A good education is a knowledge of things and an ability to adapt one's self to one's surroundings. The young farmer of to-day finds himself surrounded by conditions very unlike those which surrounded the farmer fifty years ago. One of the difficulties the practical farmer constantly meets, is the necessity of changing methods and of adapting himself to new conditions and new relations. If his education is broad, that is, if he knows much of a great many things, he will easily conform to whatever condition he finds himself placed in, but if his views are narrow and his knowledge extremely limited, he will be continually letting opportunities pass before him unobserved. A good living, on a farm or anywhere else, means a great deal more than it meant half a century ago. Our every day wants are greatly increased, and the land requires far more skill in its cultivation than when it was first reclaimed from the forest. One can not know too much to be a good and successful farmer. A college training will enable a young man to keep abreast of the times provided he will keep his eyes constantly open to the light of each day as it passes.

The difficulty about learning to farm from practical farmers, is in finding farmers who are competent to teach what the young man of to-day needs to know. On the other hand, the college graduate is too apt to think when he leaves college that he has learned it all, when in reality he has only had his face turned in the direction in which he should go. We believe that no young man possessed of sound common sense is in danger of knowing too much to be a good farmer. We believe too, that it is a waste of time and money to send a boy to college who does not want to go. We also believe that a college graduate who fails to read the best new publications relating to his business, including both books and papers, fails to make a full use of the training the college is intended to give him. He is like the engineer who studies the science of bridge building and then continues all his life to ford the rivers. Our advice then, to a young man who proposes to cultivate the earth for a living and who likes to read is, to get all the school or college education he can, but if he would rather accomplish all the ends of life by main strength and brute force, and will be satisfied with having little and knowing little, then he may as well save the expense of a college training and begin his work of digging in the dark early. He will need all the time he can have and all the strength he is possessed of. An education such as our agricultural colleges ought to give, would enable a man to accomplish in one year what it would take an uneducated man at least two years to accomplish, because the former would make fewer mistakes and blunders and have less work to do the second time. He would make every blow tell, while the uneducated man, in whatever sphere he may act, always wastes much of his strength through misdirected effort.

LOOK TO THE HEN ROOSTS.

It is very necessary to the comfort and welfare of poultry at this season of the year, that their roosting places are not allowed to become infested with lice. Lice breed fast in warm weather, and before one is aware of it, a building where hens roost may be literally over-run by them. There are two kinds of lice that trouble hens and chickens, besides several others which live upon the bodies of other fowls and birds. The large lice which are found upon the bodies of hens and chickens both day and night, are not apt to be very troublesome to mature fowls that are in good condition, for healthy hens keep themselves tolerably clean of them by frequent dusting of their feathers in dry earth. Lice cannot live long in grease or in dust that closes up their breathing holes, and a hen that is fat and wallows smartly in dust-baths, is usually pretty clean from this kind of louse. Young chickens are worse. They are often attacked the day they are hatched, by great lice, which anchor themselves by their sucking beaks to the heads of the helpless little chicks, and suck their life away. Thousands of pale looking, bloodless chickens die every year from the effects of these troublesome vermin.

Another louse, much smaller than the above, lives in cracks in the roosting poles and in crevices of the wood work of hen houses. They usually work only by night. After fowls go to their roots and get settled down for the night, these little "mites," as they are often called, crawl out from their seclusion and find their way up in amongst the feathers of the hens' bodies and regale themselves on their blood. When full almost to splitting open, they retire again to their hiding places to enjoy their digestion, and to increase the number in their colonies. In early morning these little red lice may be found on the under sides of roosts in any protected place by the hundred or thousand, in piles one above another like bees on a hive. After fasting for a number of days they lose their red color and are much smaller. They may be seen in the evening in any infested hen roost, by carrying in a good light and taking up a fowl and poking the feathers of the thigh backwards. The feathers often appear full of them. This kind of louse is very troublesome to hens that are sitting in old wooden hen houses, or in houses with laying boxes that are built to the house. We have known many hens to be driven to forsake their nests before hatching, and good sitters not unfrequently get so reduced in vitality as to die on the nest.

When a house becomes badly infested, it is well to fumigate with burning sulphur, shutting all doors and windows tightly when the hens are outside. Painting the roosts with kerosene oil will kill every insect that is touched by the oil. Whitewash upon all the woodwork is a partial protection against lice. If frequent enough and thorough, it would be perfect. Hot water forced through the house by a force pump or garden syringe will kill what it touches. Sulphur dusted into the feathers of fowls, old and young, is a pretty safe remedy and fairly effectual. Nest boxes should be movable so they can be taken out to the weather and changed for clean ones as often as necessary.

Many persons are too careless in not observing the habits of insects which they would destroy. A neighbor, finding his hen house was infested by the small lice, took out the movable boxes with their nests of old hay and dumped them in the yard outside, and poured some kerosene oil carelessly over a portion of them. A few weeks later a friend calling to look at his poultry, sat for a few minutes upon one of these nest boxes, and much to his disgust soon found the little mites running all through his clothes and over his body. Kerosene will kill every insect it touches, but it was not used thoroughly enough in this case. The old hay should have been burned or buried, and the boxes, if to be ever used again, should have been thoroughly washed with something that would have destroyed every living thing.

Poultry houses should be cleaned out often at this season, and have clean dry sand or other wholesome dust freely sprinkled over the floors. It is the greatest folly to feed hen lice, when it is such a simple matter to keep them from over-running a place. The best poultry keepers exterminate lice from their premises. We have seen flocks on which not a louse could be found. What one can do another can do.

CONQUERING WEEDS.

Many persons evidently believe that insects and weeds are entirely beyond the control of man. Under ordinary conditions the control of either is limited, but when man sets himself earnestly to the work of tilling the earth in obedience to scriptural commands, there is every reason for believing that he will be able not only to control the growth of weeds, but it deemed desirable may even completely exterminate many of the species from off the face of the earth. Of course this will require combined effort, a high degree of intelligence and a desire or willingness to do one's part in public work. Under existing circumstances one who attempts to keep a field or garden clean from weeds is liable to be constantly annoyed by weeds, or weed seeds grown by his neighbors. It is the design of nature to keep the earth covered with vegetation, and when the soil becomes too poor to produce one kind of plant, some other kind that is better adapted to the conditions will be sure to be found in its place. Even the rocks support a low form of vegetable life, and the bottom of the sea is largely covered by vegetable growth.

Any field left to itself will soon be covered with something green. It is man's privilege to determine whether the soil shall produce one form of vegetable life or another. It may not at present be practicable to attempt the total extermination of many or any of our common weeds. It would be a pretty large undertaking and would require the combined effort of a great many persons, who, if we may judge by appearances, would much prefer fighting one another. Individuals however could accomplish much more single handed than many of us imagine. One may occasionally find a garden that is absolutely free from troublesome forms of vegetation. To keep a garden clean requires some work and a thorough knowledge of how to do it; but with most persons the learning how seems to be the harder part. We have seen a few gardens that were models as regards cleanliness and neatness. One of our subscribers in Derby, Vt., once showed us a kitchen garden of sufficient size for the supply of an ordinary family, that was absolutely clean. Mr. Olcott of Connecticut, not only preaches against weeds but practises what he preaches, and has the cleanest farm we have ever seen of its size. We lately visited a two-acre farm in New York State which is a perfect gem in its way. The owner cultivates it for both pleasure and profit, and evidently gets much of both. We looked it all over without finding weeds either in cultivated ground, lawn, hay field or orchard. The two acres are occupied by a dwelling house, barn and other buildings, all in good repair, and covered more or less by vines producing fruit or flowers. A wire fence marks the division between it and a neighbor's pasture. Apple trees enough to bear two hundred bushels of fruit occupy a row at one side. An orchard grass soil gives frequent cuttings of hay and makes a soft bed to catch the falling fruit. No insects are allowed to destroy tree, leaf or fruit. A garden sufficient for the wants of the family occupies a sheltered corner. In it are straight rows of all the small fruits and vegetables desired.

The soil is made sufficiently rich, and is well tilled. The surface is kept perfectly clean by frequent shallow rakings with a light steel rake. The raking is done very rapidly, and as a weed is never allowed to get any age, the labor is very light. All the land not required for garden crops is kept continuously in grass. It is top-dressed quite frequently with horse manure and other fertilizing materials, collected and carefully composted on the place. Little or no fertilizer is purchased except wood ashes. The grass is cut several times a year and is fed to a horse. In the rear of the horse stable we found a pile of compost squarely and neatly built, upon which daily accumulations of manure and other rubbish, such as peonies from the garden etc., are spread to decay. Underneath the pile is a tank for collecting drainage. When needed, this liquid manure is poured around any garden plants that it is desirable to force, or it may be dipped upon the pile to keep it in a proper condition of moisture. By heating and wetting the compost before spreading it upon the grass land, no weed seeds are planted with the manure. Frequent cutting of the hay crop prevents weeds from going to seed, etc. Any straggling weed is pulled up when seen.

The whole secret of success in keeping land clean of weeds, both in cultivated field and in mowing, seems to be in keeping the surface of the former frequently stirred, and the latter wholly occupied by the desired crop. Weeds come into grass land to take the place of the grass plants which have died for want of suitable nourishment. If we would learn to use our land to near its full capacity, we would escape much of the annoyance from weeds, and in a very large proportion of cases this full cropping would pay a double profit, one in the saving of labor, the other in the increased return.

STRAIGHT ROWS FOR CULTIVATION.

Every farmer, and every farmer's boy who has rode horse to cultivate between rows in the field or garden, knows that it is a great deal better to have the rows perfectly straight and of equal distance apart throughout their entire length, and every one also knows that such nice work in planted fields is exceedingly rare. If seeds are planted by a seed drill with markers attached, and the first row is perfectly straight, it is possible to have pretty straight rows throughout the field, though when fields are upon hillsides, the rows are quite apt to get to "running" wide or narrow, and grow worse till they get quite crooked and irregular. Many farmers have used markers to lay out their fields, made by attaching cultivator teeth at uniform distances to a joist with handles to guide it and shafts for a horse to draw between. A joist long enough to take four teeth will mark three rows at once, the fourth going in the last furrow as a guide.

Mr. C. M. Allen of Franklin, showed us a cornfield recently in which the rows were as absolutely straight as a chalk line mark on a hewing stick. The planting was done by the use of a hand dropper which is plunged into the earth, when the seed is deposited at the bottom of the hole made, and covered by the loose earth which falls in when the planter is withdrawn. A man can plant nearly as fast as he would naturally walk over soft ground. To get the rows straight and of uniform width, Mr. Allen set up stakes at two sides of the field and stretched strong twine between, letting it rest on the ground, and by the side of which the corn was dropped. By having two lines and four light stakes, (iron preferable) there will be no lost travel, as the operator can set one line ahead of his work at each end of the field. With very large fields to plant, it might be necessary, especially if there are knolls in the way, to set the lines only part way across, or no farther than the stakes could be seen from end to end of the lines. If one desired to cultivate both ways, their colored thread might be tied in knots a uniform distances along the lines as a guide to the dropper.

Mr. Allen finds it nothing but fun to work out his cornfield with horse and cultivator, and has very little use for the hand hoe.

GARDEN NOTES.

The extremely wet and cool summer seems to have been provided by way of contrast to the excessively hot and dry one of last year; those gardeners who provided themselves with steam pumps and other watering apparatus have the satisfaction of seeing it growing rusty on their hands, and if the frosts should come early in the fall there will be very few tomatoes or pickles to ripen. Even corn and squashes are very late, and melons will be almost a total failure if we do not soon have hot and clear weather.

On the other hand the cabbages, celery and spinach, lettuce and cauliflowers never looked better and are very abundant and cheap. Now is the time to sow spinach seed of the prickly variety for wintering over. Make two or three sowings from Aug. 25 to Sept. 15; they will come in succession in spring and can be cleaned up before spring sown spinach comes in about May 25, when the land can be used for melons or for squashes, or other late crops. Celery may be banked now in such quantity only as is wanted for early sale, it will not keep many days after it is blanched in warm weather. The banking occupies three weeks, the first shoveling bringing the earth half way up the stems; the second, ten days later, nearly to the top, and the third up to the top; in about a week after the last banking it will be white enough to take out for sale. The general banking of the whole crop for winter sale should not be done till October. W. D. PHILBRICK.

LET US STOP GRUMBLING AND FARM BETTER.

For those of us who do not propose to leave our old homes here in New England, is it not time to stop this constant complaining about the poverty of our soil, and the unprofitableness of agriculture? If our soils are poor from previous mismanagement, why not go to work and make them better? If our present methods of farming are not as profitable as we could wish, then let us learn how to improve our methods, or adopt others that will bring us more satisfactory returns. That farming here in New England is profitable, no one can deny, when he looks around among the successful farmers that may be found in every township. But our successful farmers will be found to be intelligent men every time, and just so fast, and just so far as intelligence is brought to the cultivation of our soils, just so fast and so far will their cultivation be found profitable. But he is a mistaken man who supposes that the time is not past, when farms can be carried on here now as they were carried on a hundred years ago. It is the sticking to old customs beyond their day of usefulness, that keeps so many of us from attaining better results from our efforts. We need to cultivate our land a great deal better, though it requires us to cultivate fewer acres. Our most successful farmers at the present time are those who endeavor to make each acre do all that it is capable of doing. We could point to a farmer in Massachusetts who has two large farms on his hands, but who has found out that he can make more money from a half dozen acres well cultivated and devoted to a special crop, than he can make from the whole of both farms managed in the ordinary methods prevailing in the vicinity. His specialty is the cranberry, to the growth of which he has found a portion of his farm is particularly well adapted. Others are turning portions of their farms into market gardens, and are putting as much manure or fertilizer on to a single acre annually as they formerly applied to five or ten acres, and they are making money by it too. One of our young farmers last year expended a large sum in digging wells and erecting windmills and steam pumping apparatus for ensuring his crops against injury from drought, and he claims that the money expended was fully returned by saving his crops the first year, so that the investment really cost him nothing. But he did not do all this blindly. He had learned his business so thoroughly that he knew the outlay must pay him every dry year. We complain too much and plan too little.

CLUB-FOOT IN CABBAGE.

"Club-foot," "stump-foot," or "club-root" is a disease that destroys a great many cabbages every year in some parts of the country. The symptoms are, wilting in the sun in the middle of the day, a gradual cessation of growth, and finally death of the plant, within a few weeks after they are set out in the garden or field. Sometimes plants are attacked in the seed bed and show the symptoms while very young. On pulling the plants up, the roots or main stem, or both, will be found greatly increased in size, of a corky or turnip like growth, which will decay after a short time. It was formerly a prevalent belief that hog manure was the chief cause of club-foot, but good authorities now claim that the disease is caused by an insect, and that hog manure has no influence whatever in producing it.

Mr. Peter Henderson, in his excellent work "Gardening for Profit," says the insect which causes club-foot is the most formidable enemy of the insect tribe that the cabbage grower has had to contend with, but he does not believe that hog manure is the chief cause, if indeed it is really any cause at all. He cites an instance where cabbages have grown perfectly free from the disease twenty years consecutively on all kinds of manure, and of other places near by where they cannot be grown two years in succession upon any animal manures without some special treatment to prevent the attacks of the insect. It has been noticed that club-foot never attacks plants that are grown in soils that are largely made up of seashells, like some of the soils along the Jersey coast, and the inference has been drawn that lime is destructive or repulsive to the insect. Mr. Henderson has found that by the use of bone dust, applied at the rate of a ton per acre, he can grow cabbages successively on the same ground, while if manures are used he must raise them on new land every year, that is, land which did not produce cabbages the year next preceding. The inference he draws is that the insect in its perfect or winged state, does the cabbages no harm, but being attracted by them it lays its eggs in the soil, where they hatch the following year, and while in the larval state attack the cabbage roots, causing them to make an unnatural growth which soon ends in death. If Mr. Henderson's theory is correct that lime is bad for the insect, a free use of bone dust would seem to be an excellent method of combatting it, for bone is one of the best of manures to use for almost any crop. We know of no way to save a crop of cabbages after the plants begin to wilt. Prevention is easier than cure in this as in most other cases. Where one can do so, one should select land for cabbages and turnips that produced neither the year previous.

NEW nitre beds are constantly being found in Nevada, and they promise to be of greater productiveness and value than those of Peru. They are located, too, so as to be easily developed.

EXTRACTS AND REPLIES.

CUCUMBER PICKLES.

Will you give me a receipt for curing cucumbers for market, both in salt and vinegar. The hay crop has fallen short one fourth or more this year, but the most of the other crops are looking well. There is a prospect of good fall feed, owing to the rains that have fallen since the middle of July. H.

Waterford, Me.

REMARKS.—Cucumbers for pickling are cured usually in brine, and afterwards taken out when wanted for market, freshened, and put up for sale in vinegar. If only a few are to be put up for home use, they can be put up in vinegar at once, using such spices as are desired; but on a large scale the leakage of vinegar and risk of loss is rather greater than when they are salted first. To salt them, provide as many molasses hogsheads, or tight beef barrels, as are needed to hold what you wish to store, set these up on end on blocks, high enough to draw out the brine into a pail through a spile hole just above the lower hoop; bore each cask with a ¼ inch hole just above the lowest hoop, and provide a pine plug for this hole; provide also a loose fitting head for each cask, to place over the pickles to keep them under the brine. A good, light cellar or shed where it does not freeze very hard is the best place to store them, a little frost will do no harm, for the brine will not freeze at a temperature of 25° so as to do any harm.

The cucumbers, as they come from the field, are washed in cold water and assorted in three or four different sizes, those over five inches long should be split in two with a knife, otherwise the salt will not penetrate them before they spoil. Make a brine strong enough to float a potato, and pour it over the cucumbers in the barrel and place the cover on with a ten pound stone on it to keep the cucumbers under the brine. After a day or two, draw off this brine through the spile hole and cover the pickles immediately with fresh brine; this should be repeated two or three times, at intervals of two or three days, until the pickles are salted through, and until the fermentation is about done, which will take ten or fifteen days. The brine that is drawn off can be used again if it is first scalded and enough salt added to make it float a potato; it becomes weak by absorbing the juice of the cucumbers. Be careful to keep the cucumbers under the brine, watching them every few days. They will keep thus until wanted for sale, and the brine will not need changing after the first ten or fifteen days. When taken out for sale they are sometimes sold salt just as they come out of the brine, sometimes in vinegar. Good, strong cider vinegar will keep them, but in the large cities they are usually put up in the so-called "white wine" or whiskey vinegar which is cheaper, and always of definite strength when honestly put up. Before putting them into the vinegar they are freshened by placing them in fresh cold water, which should be drawn off and changed three or four times in two days; they are then placed in cold vinegar spiced with West India peppers and allspice if desired, and are ready for sale.

It was formerly considered necessary to scald pickles in a copper kettle to "green" them, but this does no good whatever except to give them the inviting color of verdigris. Most people nowadays dislike to take acrid poisons even in very small doses, without the advice of a physician, and therefore it has of late become customary to omit the "greening" process and to sell the pickles with the dirty yellow color as they come from the brine. They are at best indigestible enough, the verdigris certainly can not make them any more wholesome, though it probably never did any appreciable harm when in fashion. W. D. P.

Correspondence.

For the New England Farmer.

RURAL NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

The Red Astrachan.

The Red Astrachan apple is growing in public favor, and is one of our most valuable early apples. In its season, it sells at the highest price of any apple in some of our markets. It is an apple which, for its full development, needs a rich, deep soil, kept in good condition. Much of the fruit seen in the market is very inferior as compared with the best specimens. When at its best, the Red Astrachan is a large, beautifully colored apple, and the flesh is so tender and crisp and juicy, that although it is quite a sharp acid, it is keenly relished by those who like acid fruits. The apple is the best when allowed to remain on the tree until ripe enough to eat, and taken direct from the tree and eaten. Everyone who has space for one should have a Red Astrachan in his garden to supply his family. Then the apples can be allowed to fully ripen on the tree, and be taken from it as they are wanted. When the apples are thus allowed to ripen, some of them crack open, and those are especially excellent for eating.

Feeding Grain to Horses.

The capacity of the horse's stomach is about sixteen quarts. This fact should be borne in mind by those who have charge of horses. In feeding grain to horses, it is important that it should be fed at such a time, that it may remain in the stomach as long as need be to secure its complete digestion. The nitrogenous elements, in which grain is richer than other foods, are better digested in the stomach than in the intestines. The grain should be fed after the hay has been eaten, and no other food or drink should be given for some time after, so that the grain may remain in the stomach until it is fully digested. If the grain is fed first, and then a ration as, for instance, of seven pounds of hay, the grain will speedily be forced from the stomach by the hay. In eating the hay, it will be mixed with four times its weight of saliva, and an hour and a half will be required for masticating it. In order to have the stomach digest well, it should not contain more than ten quarts at a time, and in eating seven pounds of hay, the animal swallows at least two stomachfuls of hay and saliva, one of those having passed on into the intestines. If the grain had been fed first, before the hay, the grain would have speedily passed out of the stomach into the intestines, where it will digest less completely than if allowed to remain in the stomach. It is the office of the stomach to digest the nitrogenous parts of the food, and as oats or corn contain four or five times as much of these as the same amount of hay, it is obviously more important to have the grain subjected to the full action of the gastric juices than to have the hay retained there. Hence in feeding grain, it should be fed after the hay ration has been eaten. This is a matter well worth remembering in feeding horses.

Bone Flour for Old Dairy Pastures.

Many years ago a very remarkable improvement was effected in some pasture land, in some of the northern counties of England, by the application of a large dressing of bones. The land had been employed for many years for pasturing cows, whose milk was used for making cheese. The milk had removed large quantities of phosphate of lime, which the application of bone fertilizer restored to the soil, and greatly improved its productiveness. There is no doubt that a good dressing of bone flour on some of our old dairy pastures would greatly improve them.

Perfectly Clean Milk.

Perfectly clean milk is what is wanted by consumers and by factories, yet it is not always obtained. Many of the milkmen furnish milk to their patrons, which is so filthy that should one attempt to eat it with bread, the "taste of the barn" would be so strong that he who made the attempt would be disgusted. Such milk can be used in tea or coffee, and the filthy taste not be detected, but the filth is there none the less, and who wants to eat that kind of filth! Filthy milk is neither fit to eat nor fit to manufacture into butter or cheese. I have seen butter and cheese that tasted of the filth of the barn. Now in order to secure perfectly clean milk, great care must be exercised in removing all filth from the sides and from the udder of the cow before milking. The stable must be kept neat and clean. A foul smelling stable will taint the milk during the process of milking. The best milk can only be obtained by observing the most scrupulous cleanliness in all the operations, the cows should not be over-heated by fast driving nor by being chased by dogs, nor should they be excited by being beaten or frightened while being milked. All milk coming from animals in heat should be separated from the rest of the milk, and also all milk taken from diseased or inflamed udders. The cows should also have clean, pure water to drink and wholesome food to eat. A milkman who can furnish a first class article of milk is deserving of patronage.

Bots in Horses.

Bots in horses are not easily destroyed. Their attachment to the stomach is mechanical, and they will remain there until the season for their escape arrives. Prevention in this case is more practicable than cure. To prevent them, let the eggs from which they hatch, and which may be seen, as yellow nits on the hair of the legs and other parts of the body in summer, be removed, so that the horse by licking the part cannot get them into his mouth and swallow them.

Biting Horses.

Some horses acquire the habit of biting. It is probable that at first they bite in a playful mood, but by harsh treatment soon learn to bite viciously. By abusive treatment they are urged on from bad to worse, and sometimes become so vicious that they are unmanageable. The former English racer Barcoldine thus became a most vicious biter, so that none of his attendants, on one occasion, dared approach him for two days. Finally Prof. Loffles, a celebrated tamer of vicious horses was sent for, and he gives the following account of how he tamed him:

"My first step was to get a sort of boxing glove only much larger, at Boyce, the saddler's, something for Barcoldine to worry. With this on my hand I approached him, and he worried at it the first go off, and continued to worry it for six hours. I then managed to stroke him over the head and eyes, and let him smell my hand to show I didn't mean to hurt him. My idea is—and I have incontestable proof of this,—that most horses in their earlier days want to bite something in a friendly manner, just as puppies do, without any intention to hurt. This disposition should most certainly be encouraged. If punished for so doing they misunderstand you, and in the course of time whenever they feel inclined to bite they will do so in a vicious manner. It is the stupidity, often brutality, of the stable attendant that ruins horses that are not naturally vicious. It was quite three hours before I could place my hand on Barcoldine's chest, being in the box with him by myself, with the door shut. In two days he was quite amenable to handling." This affords an illustration of what kindness, gentleness and intelligence will accomplish in overcoming the viciousness of an abused horse. Gentleness in handling horses would reduce the number of vicious horses.

Nursery Business for Maine Boys.

Raising fruit trees from the the seed for sale, is a kind of business well adapted to the farmer boys. A quarter of an acre of ground devoted to tree raising will afford any one who properly cares for them quite an addition to his revenues. Upon such a piece of land in good conditions, from four to five thousand trees could be raised, which if grafted when two years old, in five or six years from the time of sowing the seed would be worth at least twenty to twenty-five cents each, making the whole worth eight or ten hundred dollars,—almost enough to buy a farm. Any boy can learn to graft, and bud, and do his own grafting. By splice grafting the young trees when only about as large as a scion, the wound heals at once and there is no unsound place in the tree, thus making better trees than can be obtained ordinarily by cleft grafting. Seeds for sowing the nursery should be collected in the fall. The seed should be taken from late keeping apples growing upon thrifty, vigorous trees. We say late keeping apples because we believe that the stock affects the scion and the apples grafted on late keeping fruit stocks will keep better than that grown on early fruit stocks. The seed should be sown this fall before the ground freezes. Now boys, here is a chance to make something and learn something too. Out of some of the boys who thus enter upon tree raising, we hope to see developed the future nurserymen, who will supply Maine with home grown fruit trees. Maine has paid out many thousand dollars for apple trees, which might just as well have been grown within her own borders, and the trees would have been all the more valuable for having been grown at home. The nearer the trees are grown to the place they are to stand permanently the better. There is always a demand for apple trees, and these will be a demand for many years to come. H. H.

Livermore Falls, Me., Aug. 1, 1884.

For the New England Farmer.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bureau of Animal Industry—Diseases among Cattle—The value and need of Veterinary Surgeons—The Importance of the Cattle Industry—The Cattle Kings of Wyoming—The Question of the Importation of Cattle into Great Britain.

It is my aim in setting forth as I do the operations of the several divisions of the Department of Agriculture, to give the farmers of the country some definite idea of the work which the Department is doing and of the service which it is rendering. Its growth, I may say, during these few years past, as indicated both in the constantly enlarging field of its operations and the increasing amount of money placed at its disposal for the carrying on of its useful purposes, is a marked feature in its history. One may judge a little of its wonderful growth when I state that the appropriations of Congress have increased since the present Commissioner assumed its management, from $261,300 to $677,670. Important interests relating to the American farmer are from time to time committed to its care. All quarantine stations and measures which relate to imported cattle have recently been put under the direction of the Commissioner, subject only to the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury. The establishment, however, at the last session of Congress, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in order "to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to find means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," affords unmistakable evidence of the ever widening sphere of activity and duty opening to the Department and claiming its attention.

This Bureau so important in view of the peculiar interests intrusted to its care is already in working order. Dr. Salmon, the veterinary surgeon of the Department, a gentleman of eminent attainments and rare experience in his vocation, has been appointed as its chief. The duty assigned him, according to the provisions of the bill establishing the Bureau is, "to investigate and report upon the condition of the domestic animals of the United States, their protection and use, and also to inquire into and report the causes of contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases among them, and the means of the prevention and cure of the same, and to collect such information on these subjects as shall be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country."

The urgent need of such a Bureau is apparent; and if we may judge by the reports of the outbreak of the cattle disease which have come to us from the West, it will not lack opportunity for active employment. It is a question indeed, how far it can go and yet act in accordance with the law of Congress in aiding to stay the progress of the evil. It is clear, however, that while it can not interfere with the police regulations of a State, it can render valuable service by its counsel and advice.

I have been interested in reading the statements made by veterinarians in regard to the Texas fever which has prevailed to such an extent among cattle in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and the stock-yards of Chicago. The doctors, it seems, are not quite agreed among themselves as to the nature and effects of the disease. It is evident in fact that there is still much to be learned in regard to the whole subject of disease among cattle. Hence there is great need of men who shall devote themselves with enthusiastic zeal to this branch of study. The field opening to the attention of veterinary science on account of the growth, year by year, of the cattle industry in the country, is certainly a vast one. Nor can we fail to magnify the calling of one who enters this field thoroughly fitted for his work, when we consider the bearing of his profession not only upon the material prosperity, but upon the health and comfort of the people.

It is a fact worthy of note that eager attention is now being directed to whatever relates to the subject of cattle, whether it relates to their preservation from the ills to which their "flesh is heir," or their production for home and foreign markets, nor is this to be deemed strange. The cattle industry is assuming at the present time, great importance, and while this is the case it promises at no distant future to attain a magnitude and value almost beyond conception. It is well known that the large Western and Southwestern cattle raising States and Territories are attracting not only many of our adventurous young men, but quite a number of foreign capitalists. It is not altogether an agreeable reflection to one animated by the American idea, that the great cattle kings who sway their sceptre over such wide dominions, are not citizens of our own Republic, but Englishmen and Scotchmen. They have bought for a trifling sum extensive tracts of the public domain, not for the purpose of permanent settlement, but simply as pasturage upon which to feed and fatten their vast herds. Wyoming appears to have the strongest attractions to these foreign gentlemen. And though they are making enormous profits on these investments, they still, as is natural, sigh for yet larger. Hence they have been active for some time past in the endeavor to secure the removal of all restrictions on the importation of cattle from this Territory into the United Kingdom, urging as a reason why this should be done, that "as cattle are raised in Wyoming for less than one-fourth of what the cost would be in England, the importation of stock from there would mean cheap and good meat for the masses" of the people. It is probable that before long the movement to accomplish the free admission of cattle from the Territory of Wyoming into Great Britain, on the same footing as that on which Canadian cattle are now admitted, and on condition that they shall be transported by way of the Lakes and Canada, so as to avoid contracting disease, will be successfully carried out.

DAVID BREMNER.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.

For the New England Farmer.

SHEEP AND DOGS AGAIN.

In the FARMER of July 26 I find an article headed "Sheep and Dogs," wherein the writer makes some comments upon your notice of Secretary Russell's report. He says he lives in an agricultural district, and has never heard the complaint that the Secretary speaks of. That is probably because the dog has already driven the sheep out of that as well as all other parts of the state, while the dog runs at large protected by a license which no other domestic animal is allowed to have. If a dog kills my sheep and I can identify him, which is not often the case, and I apply to his owner, I am told to "go to the selectmen they will pay you, my dog is licensed." If on the other hand my sheep get into his garden they are easily identified, and I have to pay the bill myself.

In answering his own question, "why don't farmers keep sheep as they used to?" he says, "conditions are changed, and the days of sheep gray stockings have gone by." If they have, the days of wooden goods have not, and wool still brings a good price in the market. While we have thousands of acres of land in this state which would be valuable for sheep pasturage, we are denied the right to use it as such, in order that the noble sportsman with his shot gun and three hundred dollar dog, can tramp through our fields regardless of the rights of the owners. Let the dog owner like the sheep owner, be obliged to keep his animals on his own premises, and the farmers will be quite willing for him to keep as many as he likes. B. L.

So. Hanover, Mass., Aug. 8, 1884.

Another Voice on the Same Side of the Question.

I see that your correspondent of July 26th, J. B. H., has to my mind taken a very wrong view of the sheep and dog question. I am a farmer and keep a small flock of twenty sheep, and believe it would be for my interest to keep a larger flock, if it were not for the dogs; they are a terror to my sheep. I had one killed outright by dogs less than a year ago in broad daylight, and the rest of the flock so worried and frightened that they will run with fear at the bark or sight of a dog. It is an undeniable fact that sheep living in such fear will not do as well as they otherwise would. Now I do not believe it is right or just for a man to keep a dog and let him run at large over my pastures and fields. Is there any good reason why a dog should be allowed to run at large on my premises? Secretary Russell is right in working for a better dog law, and as he has had his own flock murdered by dogs, I trust he will thunder loud enough so that next winter we shall have a law enacted that will better protect the sheep from damage by dogs. G. A. F.

Worcester Co., Mass.

Selections.

SHEEP IMPROVEMENT BY SELECTION.

To improve a flock of sheep up to a certain standard where wool and mutton are the primary objects, it is not necessary to pay high prices for breeding ewes. Ordinary healthy ewes that have thin light fleeces, bred to a well developed oily heavy-shearing Merino ram, will make an astonishing increase in weight and quality of fleece, and also in the carcass of the sheep, and by a few crosses in this direction and jud

cultivated. Tyler, on account of its superiority to Doolittle, is rapidly taking the place of that variety in the great raspberry plantations of New York; and Souhegan, a more recent introduction, is warmly commended by all who have tested it. Gregg is the best very late black cap ever cultivated, and whoever will produce a better may well be proud of the achievement. Of well-tested varieties, Turner is the best extra early sort. It is very productive, of the most delicious flavor, and perfectly hardy. Cuthbert has no equal as a very late red variety. It is even later than Gregg. Very productive, hardy, and a strong grower. Fruit large, sweet, and very attractive in color.—*Green's Fruit Grower.*

New England Farmer.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1884.

Thirty-five per cent of the cattle of Illinois are classed as "high grade" by the Department of Agriculture. By high grade is meant those having more than half blood of some of the recognized pure breeds. The commissioner estimates the increase of value from this source alone at $20,000,000.

According to the almanac, "Dog days end" on the 5th of September this year. So does the Dog show in connection with the New England Agricultural Society's Fair at Manchester, which somehow reminds one of the proverb that "every dog has his day"; the application of which to the case in hand must be left to the reader's appreciation of the situation.

It is a little startling to read the estimate of a Portland dealer in Paris green, who has himself sold ten tons of the article during the present season, that over a hundred tons of Paris green have been scattered over the potato fields of Maine within the past ten or twelve weeks, at a cost, for the material alone, of over $50,000. With such an amount of deadly poison, handled as recklessly as this substance usually is, it is a wonder that the number of fatalities to men and domestic animals, from its use, should be comparatively so insignificant.

One of the New Hampshire Agricultural Fairs this season is going into the lottery business for itself on quite a large scale, the scheme being no less than to offer the fair ground itself as a prize to the purchaser of the admission ticket bearing a certain number, to be pitched upon in some way by the ticket holders. This may perhaps be all honest, but we remember a similar case some years ago, which was quite celebrated at the time, and which nobody ever suspected of being anything else than "a put up job." Honestly conducted or not, however, we believe it is equally contrary to the laws of the State of New Hampshire and to those of ordinary public morality.

The city inspector of milk is looking after the adulterators pretty sharply, and it is said that more analyses have been made during the past two months than were made during twenty-five years previously. The dealers however are comforting themselves with the idea that this sort of thing can't go on much longer, for the operations of the office thus far have used up all the appropriation, as well as part of the inspector's salary. Possibly in this they reckon without their host, for the improvement in the quality of the milk furnished to Bostonians under the present regime is so marked, that matters will not be permitted, on account of a trivial question of expense, to settle back into the old channels.

The Colorado State Veterinarian finds the stories of Texas fever among the cattle of that State either entirely untrue or greatly exaggerated. Secretary Edge, of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, discovers, upon investigation, that the reported outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in Lancaster County in that State is false, the cattle simply having been unfavorably affected by being kept upon low, marshy ground during the hot days and cool nights incident to this time of year. These instances show the extreme solicitude with which our herds of cattle, in all sections of the country, are watched, and the extreme sensitiveness of cattle owners to the slightest rumors even of disease. It is also pretty good proof of the substantial healthiness of American herds, when cases that have been telegraphed all over the country as alarming outbreaks of contagious and fatal maladies among them, prove upon careful investigation to have so slight a foundation in fact.

THE CATTLE EXPORT BUSINESS.

A Montreal dispatch to the *Boston Herald* of Tuesday says that Herbert Frewen & Bros., extensive ranchers in Wyoming and Montana, who lately interviewed the British government for leave to import their cattle through the Dominion into England without slaughtering at the port of entry, have made engagements with F. R. Lingham, the greatest cattle shipper in Canada, to act as agent at Montreal for shipping cattle when the Dominion government gives its consent, which it is certain to do, to the Canadian Pacific railway to bring the animals right through from the boundary, after the veterinary inspection, for shipment. The number of cattle expected to be shipped annually by this route is 1,000,000, and three steamships are expected to leave daily during the open season of navigation, loaded down with oxen. The Canadian Pacific railway expects to do $6,000,000 worth of business annually in transporting these cattle to Montreal.

The Frewens have 240,000 head, and the Duke of Manchester's company in Montana 60,000 head, beside other English companies there, and in Wyoming one, with $2,000,000 invested, all of which will patronize this route. The Frewens are nephews of Lord Dufferin, late governor-general of Canada, and, the *Herald's* informant declares, are sure to carry their point.

It is extremely probable that they will, for the English government may be relied upon to look out for the interests of its own subjects every time, whether they are at home or abroad, especially if there were a few Lords and Dukes among them.

Some of the western papers profess to see a great benefit to this country in this scheme which the Messrs. Frewen and others have been so patiently urging, and at length with so good a prospect of success. It is a debatable question whether, in the long run, it would be for the interest of the people of the United States to have the restrictions upon the admission of American cattle into England entirely removed, even if the money received for their transportation across the continent and over the ocean, and for their bodies when sold, were to go entirely into the hands of Americans, to be spent at home for the further development of the country. Such an export trade as this even, while profitable to the persons immediately engaged in it, is of doubtful value to the general welfare of the country, but there can be no question that the arrangement which these gentlemen are now endeavoring to make, would be in every way a disadvantage. The Duke of Manchester and Lord Dufferin's nephews, and their associates are not American citizens and do not propose to become so. They are simply foreigners with a large amount of capital at their disposal, which they cannot employ to advantage at home, so they have invested it here in such a manner as to get as large a return from it as possible, and leave as little as possible of the income of it to benefit America. Money invested here in manufacturing or in railroading, helps to give employment to American citizens, and a large part of its income is necessarily spent here, but the cattle raising industry employs comparatively few men, and but a very small part of its income, when the industry is in the hands of foreigners, is spent here. It is no "development of the resources of the country" to raise herds of cattle upon land that might just as well remain vacant for another generation, nor is it any benefit to us to export cattle, or any other crude product, simply for the purpose of getting it out of the country. Although some of the papers are finding it a subject of rejoicing that we are thus going to "get an outlet for our surplus products," the fact is they are not our products at all; they are simply the result of foreign skill and capital employed to get as much out of us as possible, by robbing us of the product of our own soil. If these foreign syndicates were merely usufructuaries of the lands they occupy, it would be bad enough, but as it is they are wasteful tenants, sending the very land itself across the sea.

If a new deposit of gold were to be discovered in American territory, for example, and that territory should be occupied by foreign miners, who should ship the gold abroad to their own country, whither they should afterward go themselves to spend it, there would be no particular reason why Americans should rub their hands and chuckle over having found an outlet for their surplus gold, even though an occasional native miner had accidentally got in among the foreigners, and might be making a good thing for himself out of it. In our view of the subject, if it is necessary, as all parties seem to be agreed that it is, to protect ourselves against "Chinese cheap labor," still more is it necessary to protect ourselves against organized foreign capital, which persists in regarding us, somewhat as our earlier pioneers regarded the aborigines, as a sort of barbarous people with no rights of their own, but still a people out of whom money could be made by skilful handling. We hope some time to see the principle accepted, and vigorously acted upon, that the soil of the United States belongs only to citizens of the United States, bound by their citizenship to maintain the rights of America against the world.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

If the number of visitors which it attracted is a criterion of excellence, the show of last Saturday was certainly the best of the season. It was prize day for gladioli, and many excellent flowers were shown, but much fewer in number than would have been but for the cool, rainy weather of the past few weeks. The seedings from William E. Endicott, hybrids between *Gladiolus Gardarensis* and *G. Purpureo auratus*, were quite unique and very beautiful, and deservedly attracted much attention. A fine display of dahlias was made by several contributors. Mrs. Margaret Parker showed a flower of *Nelumbium speciosum*, the Egyptian lotus, in which the many visitors showed great interest. James Barrett contributed a portion of the root of the Pond lily, which was doubtless a novelty to most of the company. The prize Drummond phloxes were very beautiful, and the petunias and sweet peas from A. A. Hixon, the gloxinias and delphiniums from E. Sheppard, and the autumnal phloxes from John B. Moore & Son, were fine specimens.

Of the fruit tables, apples and pears, particularly Red Astrachan and Williams apples and Clapp's Favorite pears, were shown in great abundance and of excellent quality. Samuel Hartwell showed a dish of Early Rivers peaches, and John B. Moore & Son the Taylor blackberry, a new variety. Fine forced grapes from David Allan, gardener to R. M. Pratt. Those from Winter Brothers were larger bunches but not as well ripened. H. S. Messenger exhibited two Model cucumbers weighing twelve and a half pounds. Fine tomatoes and egg plants were shown.

Awards for Flowers: Gladioli—Twenty named varieties, W. T. Merrifield; second prize, Mrs. T. L. Nelson. Ten varieties, F. Bacheller; second, Mrs. T. L. Nelson. Six varieties, F. Bacheller. Display of named and unnamed varieties, James Cartwright. *Phlox Drummondi*, Mrs. T. L. Nelson; second, C. M. Hovey. Herbaceous plants, J. W. Manning; second, Miss S. W. Story. Gratuities to Macey Randall, John Parker and Mrs. Mary S. Whiton, for dahlias; George S. Tuttle, for pompon dahlias; John B. Moore, for phloxes; A. A. Hixon, for petunias and sweet peas; E. Sheppard, Mrs. E. M. Gill, Miss S. W. Story and Mrs. A. D. Wood, for general displays; and R. B. Cummings and Mrs. C. N. S. Horner, for native flowers. A first-class certificate of merit was awarded to William E. Endicott for seedling gladioli.

Awards for fruit: Apples—Red Astrachan, S. H. Record; second, Horace Eaton; Williams, C. F. Curtis; second, C. W. Grant. Pears—Clapp's Favorite, C. S. Hosmer; second, John L. Bird; Elizabeth, Mrs. Mary Langmaid; second, Alexander Dickinson. Any other variety—John Fillibrown, for Gifford; second, C. N. Brackett, for Brandywine. Foreign grapes—David Allan, for Black Hamburg; second, Winter Brothers, for Muscat of Alexandria. Gratuities to Warren Heustis, Warren Fenno, Benjamin G. Smith, and M. W. Chadbourne, for apples and pears; Samuel Hartwell, for peaches, and John B. Moore & Son, and A. S. McIntosh, for blackberries.

Awards for vegetables: Round purple egg plants—the first prize to Joseph G. Coolidge. Gratuities to Mrs. W. Houseman, for Kohl Rabi and string beans; C. N. Brackett, for three varieties of tomatoes; John L. Bird, for Perfection tomatoes; Samuel Hartwell, for corn and tomatoes, and H. S. Messenger, for cucumbers.

THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR.

In connection with the New Hampshire State Fair, will be held in the City of Manchester, N. H., Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1884. We learn from the premium list just issued by the Society that $20,000 in premiums are offered for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and products of the farm. Over $7,000 is offered for live stock alone; and also special premiums of $137 for ploughing match, $130 for town teams of oxen, and $85 for pulling oxen. The entire exhibition will be held at the new Manchester Driving Park, on the line of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, to which cars run every half hour, round trip tickets only ten cents. The Park has been provided with two new exhibition halls, 280x55 and 75x35, floored and well lighted. It is also provided with covered stalls and pens to accommodate 1,000 animals. No tents will be used for exhibition purposes. The grounds are in fine condition, have been graded, leveled, and seeded down with grass. Extensive water works have been added, and water in abundance is now conveyed to all parts of the grounds. $1,700 is offered for trotting horses in 3.00, 2.50, 2.32, 2.37, 2.27, and 2.24 classes. An extra $100 is offered to the winner of any purse in any class beating 2.26. The half mile track is considered by horsemen the best in New England, and the horses are provided with ample stable accommodation. On Wednesday, Sept. 3, Prof. Allen, of Providence R. I., will make his 311th balloon ascension, from the grounds. On Thursday, Sept. 4, addresses may be expected from distinguished invited guests of the Society. The Governors of the six New England States have been invited, Gov. Cleveland of New York, Ex-Gov. Butler of Massachusetts, Hon. James G. Blaine of Maine, and General Philip Sheridan. Some of them have already accepted the invitation and will be present.

Entries for live stock must be made on or before the 20th of August. For other articles the entries close September 2. All entries of stock or articles for premium on exhibition at this fair will be free, except for horses entered for premium and trotting purses, on which an entrance fee of 10 per cent upon the aggregate amount of premiums offered for the divisions in which entry is made will be charged; and also for the plowing match an entry fee of $2 will be charged each competitor. Arrangements have been made with railroads for the transportation of exhibits and passengers to and from the fair at one-half the regular freight rates, payment one way to be made in advance, returned free at owner's risk. Round trip tickets issued to passengers for fare one way. Good during the week of the fair.

The officers of the New England Agricultural Society are: President, George B. Loring, Salem, Mass.; secretary, Daniel Needham, Boston.

Officers of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society: President, Warren Brown of Hampton Falls; secretary, Aaron Young of Portsmouth; treasurer, George W. Riddle of Manchester, who will furnish premium lists and give any information desired in regard to the Fair.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAGAZINES.

Among the articles in the *North American Review* for September, three in particular merit the serious consideration of everyone who studies the tendencies of our government. The leading one is by Bishop J. Lancaster Spalding, who insists that the only sure "Basis of Popular Government" is morality, not culture of the intellect, nor universal suffrage, nor the development of material resources; and that if the country is to be saved from ruin, there must be a return to the uncompromising moral code of the founders of New England. The policy of "The Exclusion of the Chinese" is advocated by John H. Durst, who presents a striking array of forcible and original arguments against Mongolian immigration. Four distinguished writers on political economy, namely, David A. Wells, Thomas G. Sherman, J. B. Sargent, and Prof. W. G. Sumner, set forth, from nearly every conceivable point of view, the "Evils of the Tariff System;" and it is announced that in the *Review* for October, several writers of no less distinction will exhibit the "Benefits of the Tariff System." The other articles in the current number are "The Demand of the Industrial Spirit" by Charles Dudley Warner; "Inspiration and Infallibility" by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance; "The Need of Liberal Divorce Laws" by Elizabeth Cady Stanton; and "Our Remote Ancestry" by Prof. Alexander Winchell.

Lippincott's Magazine for September is readable and entertaining throughout. There are two sketches of travel suitable to the season,—"A Summer Trip to Alaska," by James A. Harrison, and "Gossip from the English Lakes," by Amelia Barr. The second instalment of John Coleman's "Personal Reminiscences of Charles Reade," gives a number of interesting details in regard to Reade's career as a dramatist. Edward C. Bruce discusses the complex nature of the population of the United States, and what will be the result of the intermingling of so many different races. There is an excellent article on "Delacroix and Shakespeare"; an amusing paper by Margaret B. Wright, descriptive of some phases of social life in London and Paris; further instalments of the two serial stories; short stories by Celia P. Wooley and Charles Dunning; poems by Helen Gray Cone and James Lane Allen, and the usual variety of good things in the editorial departments.

Harper's Magazine for September is a fair average number. Of the illustrated articles the most noticeable are George H. Boughton's "Artist Strolls in Holland" gracefully written, and adorned with quaint pictures of the scenery and people of Holland, and the second paper on "The Great Hall of William Rufus" illustrated with portraits of the Sovereigns of England from Henry IV to Elizabeth, and of Wolsey, Sir Thomas More, Buckingham, Essex, and other celebrated personages of that stormy era of English history. Mr. Reinhart's illustrations of scenes and characters at Trouville are excellent examples of his peculiar tact in depicting the most commonplace situations in a humorous way. Queenstown, Ireland, is the subject of another finely illustrated article; Ernest Ingersoll contributes an interesting article, with eight illustrations, descriptive of the "Wheat Fields of the Columbia;" and W. H. Gibson's beautiful drawings, accompanying Mr. Roe's serial story, are only equalled by the single drawing by Mr. Parsons, entitled "Forest Silence." There is a biographical sketch of the late George Fuller, with a portrait, and an engraving of one of his works. Robert Buchanan has a very interesting anecdotal sketch of the late Charles Reade, also accompanied by an excellent portrait. The heavy article of the number describes, with the aid of diagrams, "The Reservoir System of the Upper Mississippi." William Black's novel, "Judith Shakespeare," is continued; and there are good short stories from Rose Terry Cooke and a "Working-Girl," besides a Comedy, entitled "A Cloud on the Honey-Moon," by Julian Magnus, poems by Will Carleton, Julia C. R. Dorr, and others, and the usual entertaining variety in the "Easy Chair" and other departments.

The September *Century* opens with a bright and pleasing illustrated article, detailing and sketching the experience of the writer in a tricycle trip from Coventry to Chester. W. J. Stillman's second paper, descriptive of his yacht journey, "On the Track of Ulysses," is even more attractive pictorially than his first paper. A stirring incident of life in foreign lands is also given in Horace D. Warner's description of "A Tropical Hurricane" in Costa Rica. Another illustrated paper is by Professor Langley, who tells about "Spots on the Sun" in the first of a series of articles on "The New Astronomy." Charles G. Leland's "Legends of the Passamaquoddy" Indians (with illustrations drawn on birch bark by a Quadi Indian), has the interest of fiction as well as a value to students of folk-lore. An important article by J. E. Chamberlin, deals with "The Foreign Elements in Our Population" showing particular the tendency of immigrants to mass in certain States, and thus to give to those sections a specially foreign character. In the department of fiction there are besides the chapters of the three serials, two excellent short stories, one of them illustrated. In "Topics of the Time" will be found editorials on "The Political Education of the People"; politicians as "Sheep and Goats"; "Art and Congressman"; and "The New Astronomy," and among the "Open Letters," will be found a very interesting account by Gen. Colston, of some of his personal experience when connected with the Egyptian army in the Soudan.

The frontispiece of the September "*Popular Science Monthly*" is a fine portrait of Professor J. P. Lesley, chief geologist for Pennsylvania, and President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of whom a biographical sketch is given. The leading article of the number is by Professor J. P. Cooke, of Harvard University, on "Scientific Culture; its Spirit, its Aim, and its Methods," and is perhaps the ablest exposition of this subject which the current educational controversy has called forth. "The Upper Missouri River System," by Lester F. Ward, is an illustrated article describing the action of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers in continually cutting away one side of their valleys and building up the other. In "Where and how we Remember," also illustrated, M. Allen Starr, M. D., presents the evidence supporting the view that the various functions of the brain have each their definite location. "The Astronomy of Primitive Peoples" and "Chinese Coroner's Inquests" are interesting as showing the vagaries of minds untutored in science. In "National Health and Work," Sir James Paget strikingly presents an additional reason for sanitary activity in the loss which results to the nation from the sickness and early death of its workers. The "Chemistry of Cookery" and "Morality of Happiness" series are continued, and the other articles are: "Aims of the Study of Anthropology," by W. H. Flower, F. R. S; "Sorghum as a Source of Sugar," by Henry B. Parsons; "Hygiene for Smokers," by Dr. Felix Bremont; "How the Dodder became a Parasite," by Joseph F. James; "Sun-Kinks," by T. O'Conor Sloane; "The Problem of Population," by Charles Morris, and "Protection against Lightning." The editor writes on the coming meetings of the British and American Associations, and discusses a recent article by Bonamy Price, under the heading "The College Fetich once more."

St. Nicholas for September is an especially attractive number. Among the stories are one of Frank R. Stockton's inimitable fanciful tales, entitled "The Queen's Museum," with four illustrations; the first half of "The Dalzells of Daisydown," a fresh and breezy study of boy and girl life, and "Benny's Horse," an exceedingly amusing and naturally told story. "Daisy's Jewel-Box, and How She Filled It," is the title of Louisa M. Alcott's "Spinning-wheel Story;" "Brian Boru: the Boy Chieftain," is the hero of E. S. Brooks's "Historic Boys" and Maurice Thompson takes "Marvin and his Boy Hunters" through some highly interesting adventures along the Gulf coast of Southern Florida, and leaves them for a month in an extremely dangerous predicament. The other contents of the number comprise three papers on subjects of natural history, a goodly amount of verse and the usual variety of puzzles, letters, etc.

THE thousands who suffered with Rheumatism and Neuralgia had a hard time of it till the discovery of ATHLOPHOROS. Now they needn't suffer if they don't want to. S. R. Dennen, D. D., Third Congregational Church, New Haven, writes thus: "Have long been a victim of Rheumatism. During a recent severe attack I commenced to take ATHLOPHOROS on Friday. Sunday I was in my pulpit. Monday I went to Boston well, and have remained so. You have indeed found a specific."

THE MAINE STATE FAIR.—The Trustees of the State Agricultural Society met at Lewiston last week to arrange for the State Fair. A new street has been built, giving another entrance to the grounds from College street. They have received many applications for space in the exhibition building. There is $2600 in trotting premiums. The purses on the first day are: $200 for green horses; $250 for stallions that never beat 2.40; $100 for three year old and under, mile heats, best two in three. The second day—$200 for three minute class; $200 for 2.31 class; $200 for four year olds and under. Third day—$200 for five year olds and under; $250 for 2.36 class; $100 for gentlemen's driving horses, two miles heat and repeat. Fourth day—$200 for 2.50 class; $500 for free for all; $150 for pacers.

HORSE POWERS THRESHERS AND ENSILAGE CUTTERS for sale cheap at 19 South Market St.
GEO. TYLER.

A GREAT TROTTER SOLD.—Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has sold Maud S. to Mr. Robert Bonner for $40,000. The sale was made in Saratoga Monday night. Mr. Vanderbilt determined to sell the mare just after Bair drove her a mile at Cleveland in the unequalled time of 2:09¾ on Aug. 2. Mr. Vanderbilt thought that she could have made better time in that trial. He believed that she was held back, and that it was the intention of those having her in hand to jockey her through the circuit for the purpose of making money. His friends repeatedly intimated as much to him, and he was greatly annoyed by this, as well as by the incessant importunities of turfmen who wanted to buy her. He made up his mind to sell her to someone who would not trot her for money, and accordingly offered her to Mr. Bonner, although he had received an offer of $100,000 for her from profesional turfmen. Mr. Vanderbilt has owned Maud S. for six years, and in that time she made the fastest quarter-mile, half-mile, mile, and the fastest three heats ever made on the trotting course. When he bought her she was going on four years old. He paid $21,000 for her, with an additional $1000 to the agent who made the purchase. Mr. Bonner says he will put the mare in training, and after a while will give a public exhibition with her to show what she can do in beating her record. He would never allow her to enter a race.

☞ KEEP IN THE FASHION.—The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. They are warranted. 10c at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

A PECULIAR SEASON.

One of the most noticeable things about the present summer is the wide difference that has existed in the weather between places comparatively but a short distance apart. In this vicinity the whole summer has been an extremely wet one, the month of August, usually the dryest month in the year, having been thus far especially wet. In New York and in Maine the rains have been frequent, in some places inconveniently so, while in some parts of Vermont and New Hampshire the season has been marked by excessive and continuous drought. The dryest season known since 1870 is now prevailing at Plymouth, N. H. The wells are rapidly giving out. The streams are very low, many of the smaller ones being entirely dry. There has been no rain of any account since May. Crops of all kinds are suffering severely. In addition to the dry weather grasshoppers are destroying what does grow. One man in Bridgewater has caught over 100 bushels of grasshoppers. At Bellows Falls, Vt., there has been no rain for three weeks, and vegetation is suffering for water, while only 30 miles away rains have been frequent and plentiful. The whole country is literally drenched in the valley of the Penobscot in Maine. The wet weather, interspersed with occasional hot days, has created a rapid, almost unnatural growth of nearly all crops, but it is feared that the potatoes will rot if there is much more rain this month. All kinds of berries and small fruits are very plentiful this year in Maine.

YOUR FRIENDS WILL NEVER TELL YOU but perhaps somebody, who isn't your friend, will, that your presence is rendered offensive by the foul, fetid smell of your breath. Every word you utter, though it be the very echo of wisdom and poetry, disgusts your hearers, and your laugh is productive of anything but mirth to them. It is a duty you owe, not only to yourself, but to society to remove this cause of offense. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will heal the diseased mucous membrane, will bring relief to yourself and others. Do not hesitate to employ it.

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The city of Anoka, Minn., was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

☞ Forty-two buildings were destroyed by fire at Pomeroy, O., on Monday.

☞ The Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad has averaged more than 20,000 passengers for each of the last three Sundays.

☞ The only Greek church in the United States, located in New York city, has been closed for want of support.

☞ The Ute Indians are on the warpath in Colorado, and United States troops have been asked for to protect the whites.

☞ The town of Ipswich, Mass., celebrated on Saturday last, the 250th anniversary of its incorporation.

☞ A severe thunder-storm prevailed at Pittsburg, Penn., and vicinity on Saturday night, destroying many thousand dollars' worth of property.

☞ Henry Tolman of Mansfield was arrested a few days ago, while preparing, as is alleged, to blow up the celebrated Green Harbor dyke in that town.

☞ One hundred and fifty veterans of the Forty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment held a reunion in this city on Monday—their first meeting since the war ended.

☞ William F. Morgan of Alna, Me. used Paris green in his garden the other day. Afterwards he ate raspberries from bushes near. He died in great agony.

☞ Large quantities of blueberries are arriving at Boston from Nova Scotia. Steamers Alpha and Secret, which came in Sunday night, brought hundreds of crates.

☞ Seventy-eight buildings and their contents, in the business part of Grenada, Miss., were burned last Saturday night, the property loss reaching $300,000.

☞ The wheat crop of Ontario will exceed last year's by 10,500,000 bushels. The yield of hay will be 1,000,000 tons less, while the corn crop is improving.

☞ The harvest is nearly completed on the Missouri slope and the threshers are now at work. The yield is better even than was expected—wheat from 20 to 28 bushels per acre, and oats from 45 to 90 bushels.

☞ Recent developments have rendered it certain, notwithstanding the urgent denials of the fact by the survivors, that the Greely explorers were obliged to eat the bodies of their dead comrades in order to sustain life.

☞ Forty business houses at Greenville, Tex., were consumed by fire last Sunday morning, entailing a loss of $360,000. The county Court House and Opera House were also burned.

☞ Mrs. Stephen Wyman of Andover, Vt., committed suicide at her home last week by hanging. Her husband was convicted of murder last spring, sentenced to prison for life and since then Mrs. Wyman became insane.

☞ During the first seven months of this year the arrivals of immigrants were 307,435, against 368,065 in the corresponding period of last year. Of the immigrants this year, 107,171 came from Germany, 29,739 from England and Wales, and 41,260 from Ireland.

☞ The house of James Rogers at Barre, Mass., was burned last Friday and Henry Sullivan, 17 years old, who was bound out from the Monson State Primary School two or three years ago, was found in the ruins burned to death.

☞ Several collisions took place between excursion steamboats in Boston Harbor during a heavy fog on Tuesday evening. Fortunately no lives were lost, though some of the boats were considerably smashed and the passengers were terribly scared.

☞ George H. Pritchard and George Nichols were instantly killed at Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., while riding on a hand car last Tuesday morning. The car came in collision with an engine which was running out to a fire in the woods about a mile from there.

☞ A meeting was held in Strong, Me., on Tuesday to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the republican party, which, it is claimed by some, had its origin in a county convention held in that town. A number of speeches were made, one of them by Mr. Blaine, who was very brief, making no reference to the issues of the present campaign.

☞ The steamship Assyrian Monarch, which arrived at New York on Sunday, brought 124 thoroughbred Normandy stallions and mares. They are intended for stock farms in various parts of the country. The importer's agent reports that the French government is beginning to scrutinize these shipments very closely, and regards the deportation of this class of stock with anxiety and disfavor.

☞ Orders have been received at Charlestown Navy Yard, instructing the Naval Constructor to break up the old condemned vessels remaining here. Workmen and laborers will at once be given employment in this work.

☞ O'Brien's circus, which is travelling in Eastern Massachusetts, has horses afflicted with glanders. Several of the animals are being treated in Attleboro', and others have been shot. There is considerable excitement about the matter in the towns where the show is billed.

☞ The State veterinarian of Colorado has been for some two weeks kept constantly on the go, investigating the alleged cases of Texas fever among cattle in that State and says that in every instance so far he has found them greatly exaggerated and in some cases wholly false. The disease has not made its appearance in any of the large herds on the ranges, and leading cattle men do not regard the danger as imminent.

☞ It is reported by a vessel just from Greenland that some time in June, off Julianashaab, lat. 60 36 N., lon. 46 07 W., the lower part of a tent was found by an Esquimaux on a piece of floe or drift ice, the upper part of which seemed to have been blown away. The ends of a store or provision cask marked "Jeannette," a check book belonging to De Long and other relics of the Jeannette expedition were also found. The locality where these relics were discoved is some 3000 miles from the place where Lieut. Chipp's boat parted from the boats containing the other survivors of the Jeannette expedition.

☞ The Merrimack County Council Patrons of Husbandry held a large meeting at Sutton, N. H., on the 14th. The attendance numbered 3 0 and included representatives from 10 different Granges. Addresses were made by Messrs. Stinson, Bachelder and Osgood of the State Grange, Fellows, Flanders, Clough, Gay and others on "The Aims and Objects of the Grange." An able paper was read by Mrs. Estelle Harvey and an essay by Miss Sara Davis. J. M. Connor presided and Lecturer Samuel Davis conducted the programme.

IF YOUR COUGH IS GROWING MORE TROUBLESOME, if you are losing flesh and strength, and are beginning to have night sweats or any of the well-known and alarming symptoms that indicate pulmonary trouble, write to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, stating your case clearly, and ask their opinion as to your condition, and whether they have treated similar cases with their new Vitalizing Remedy. It will cost you nothing, as they make no charge for consultation. They will, at the same time that they reply to your enquiries, furnish you with such documents and reports of cases as will enable you to determine whether in your own case a cure is possible.

The Markets.

BOSTON RETAIL PRICES.
Inside of Faneuil Hall Market.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1884.

[Corrected weekly by HILTON & WOODWARD, No. 5, *Veal and Mutton*; GEO. H. RUSSELL, Nos. 17 & 19, *Poultry and Game*; H. BIRD & CO., Nos. 38 & 40, *Beef, Pork, Lard and Hams*; CROSBY, BROS. & CO., Nos. 57 & 59, *Butter, Cheese and Eggs*; SANDS, FURBER & CO., Nos. 88 & 90, *Fruit and Vegetables*; SHATTUCK & JONES, No. 128, *Fish*; GEO. E. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1, F. H. Square, *Fruit and Nuts.*]

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Butter, ℘ lb—	
Lump	.25 @ .50
Creamery	.25 @ .30
Prime tub	.25 @ .28
2d quality	.20 @ .24
common	.18 @ .20
Cheese, ℘ lb	.15 @ .18
Sage	.16 @ .18
Brie, each	.. @ .30
Neufchatel, ea.	.. @ .05
Eggs, ℘ doz	.25 @ .28
Cape	.28 @ .30

Fruits and Berries.

Apples—℘ pk	.75 @ 1.00
Blackberries, qt	.15 @ .20
Blueberries, qt	.10 @ .15
Canteloupes, ea	.10 @ .20
Cranberries, qt	.. @ .20
Coconnuts, ea	.5 @ .8
Grapes, ℘ lb	.. @ .15
Lemons, ℘ doz	.10 @ .20
Oranges, ℘ doz	.50 @ .75
Pineapples, ea	.15 @ .25
Watermelons, ea	.20 @ .50

Fruits and Nuts—Dry and Canned.

Almonds, ℘ lb	.20 @ .30
Apples, ℘ lb	.15 @ .25
Castana, ℘ lb	.. @ .10
Citron, ℘ lb	.18 @ .20
Dates, ℘ lb	.10 @ .15
Figs, ℘ lb	.15 @ .30
Filberts, ℘ lb	.15 @ .20
Peanuts, ℘ lb	.10 @ .15
Pecans	.14 @ .17
Prunes, ℘ lb	.8 @ .20
Peaches, ℘ lb	.30 @ .35
℘ qt can	.20 @ .35
Raisins, lay's ℘ lb	.16 @ .30
Valencias, ℘ lb	.10 @ .15
Shagbarks, ℘ qt	.8 @ .10
Walnuts, Eng.	.15 @ .20
Naples	.. @ .25
Zante cur'nts, ℘ lb	.10 @ .12

Vegetables.

Beans, ℘ pk	.87 @ 1.00
String, pk	.. @ .20
Shell, qt	.30 @ .35
Beets, ℘ pk	.. @ .25
Cabbages, ea	.6 @ .10
Carrots, ℘ pk	.. @ .25
Cauliflowers, ea	.20 @ .35
Celery, bch	.. @ .20
Cucumbers, ea	.. @ .2
Egg plants, ea	.20 @ .25
Green corn, dz	.. @ .25
Lettuce, ℘ head	.. @ .5
Mushrooms, ℘ lb	1.00 @ 1.25
Onions, pk	.. @ .35
Peas, split, ℘ qt	.. @ .08
Green, pk	.. @ .50
Potatoes, ℘ pk	.. @ .25
℘ bushel	.75 @ 1.00
℘ bbl	2.00 @ 2.50
sweet, ℘ lb	.. @ .6
Sage and Thyme— ℘ bch	.. @ .6
Salsify, bch	.. @ .6
Squashes— Marrow, ℘ lb	.. @ .4
Summer, ea	.5 @ .10
Tomatoes, qt	.. @ .20
Turnips, ℘ pk	.. @ .35

Meats—Fresh.

Beef, ℘ lb—	
Sirloin steak	.25 @ .35
Round do.	.15 @ .22
Rib, roast	.15 @ .25
Chuck rib	.10 @ .15
Soup pieces	.6 @ .8
Liver	.8 @ .10
Haslet, sheep, ea	.. @ .15
Lamb— hind qr, ℘ lb	.12 @ .20
fore qr, ℘ lb	.10 @ .13
Lard, leaf, ℘ lb	.10 @ .15
Tried	.. @ .15
Mutton— legs, ℘ lb	.12 @ .17
fore qr, ℘ lb	.10 @ .13
chops, ℘ lb	.17 @ .20
Pork, ℘ lb— Roast & steak	.11 @ .13
Suet, ℘ lb	.. @ .11
Tallow, ℘ lb	.8 @ .10
Veal, hind qr ℘ lb	.17 @ .20
fore qr	.10 @ .15
loins	.15 @ .25
Sweetbreads	.50 @ .50

Meats—Salt, Smoked, &c.

Pork, hams, ℘ lb	.13 @ .16
Bacon, ℘ lb	.12 @ .15
Shoulders, ℘ lb	.12 @ .14
Salt, ℘ lb	.12 @ .14
Beef, corned, ℘ lb	.9 @ .12
Smoked, ℘ lb	.20 @ .25
Tongues, ℘ lb	.13 @ .15
Smoked, ea	.87 @ 1.00
Sheep do. ℘ dz	.. @ .50
Pigs' feet, ℘ lb	.. @ .8
Sausage, ℘ lb	.10 @ .15
Bologna, ℘ lb	.12 @ .15
Tripe, ℘ lb	.10 @ .15

Poultry and Game.

Chickens, ℘ lb	.20 @ .30
Ducks, choice, ℘ lb	.20 @ .25
Fowls, ℘ lb	.17 @ .22
Geese, ℘ lb	.15 @ .20
Green, ℘ lb	.18 @ .25
Pigeons, ℘ doz	2.00 @ 2.50
squabs, ℘ pr	.75 @ 1.00
Pigs, suck'g, ea	1.50 @ 3.00
quarters, ℘ lb	.10 @ .15
Turkeys— choice, ℘ lb	.22 @ .25

Fish—Fresh.

Bass, ℘ lb	.. @ .15
Cod, ℘ lb	.. @ .7
pickled, ℘ lb	.. @ .8
tongues, ℘ lb	.. @ .15
cheeks, ℘ lb	.. @ .15
liver oil, qt	.. @ .40
Cusk, ℘ lb	.. @ .8
Eels, ℘ lb	.. @ .12
Flounders, ea	.6 @ .16
Haddock, ℘ lb	.. @ .6
Halibut, ℘ lb	.. @ .15
Mackerel, ea	.10 @ .16
Perch, ℘ doz	.. @ .10
Pickerel, ℘ lb	.12 @ .15
Salmon, ℘ lb	.. @ .30
Scup, ℘ lb	.. @ .10
Spanish Mac'l ℘ lb	.25 @ .30
Sword fish, ℘ lb	.. @ .15
Trout, salmon, ℘ lb	.. @ .17
Brook, ℘ lb	.40 @ .75

Fish—Dry, Smoked, Shell, &c.

Cod, dry, ℘ lb	.8 @ .10
Clams, ℘ gall	.. @ .75
Frogs, ℘ doz	.. @ .65
Green turtle, ℘ lb	.. @ .25
Halibut, smkd, ℘ lb	.. @ .17
Fins, ℘ lb	.. @ .15
Herrings, do. ℘ dz	.. @ .20
Scaled, ℘ box	.. @ .35
Mackerel—	
Salt, each	.. @ .8
Salt, ℘ kit	3.00 @ 6.00
Lobster, ℘ lb	.. @ .12
Oysters—Com. stew ℘ gall	1.20 @ 1.40
Salmon, smkd ℘ lb	.20 @ .25
Soft shell crab, dz	.. @ 1.00
Tongues and Sounds— ℘ lb	.. @ .12½

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1884.

The produce market is quiet and generally steady, with few changes in prices of dairy products, and a good supply of garden vegetables and fruits.

Butter.—Receipts of the week 16,958 pkgs and 1131 bxs. The jobbing trade has been light for the past week, but holders are firm and prices about as previously quoted. Some choice creameries are held above the market, but lower grades are freely offered. We quote choice Northern creameries at 22@24c; best Western do at 21@23c ℘ lb; prime New York and Vermont dairies at 20@22c; fair to good do at 17@19c; Western dairies at 14@17c; ladle packed and imitation creamery at 12@17c, and bakers' grades at 10@12c ℘ lb.

The St. Albans butter market on Tuesday was reported as dull, with the general price at 18@19c, selections at 20c, and fair to good at 15@17c. The shipments were about 1000 tubs.

Cheese.—Receipts of the week 19,318 boxes—bbls. The market is steady, and receipts are pretty well sold up. Occasional fancy lots are sold at 11c, but 10½c is about an outside quotation. We quote choice Northern at 10½@11c, and Western at 9½@10c, with lower grades according to quality.

At Utica 9000 boxes cheese were sold at 9½@10c, with 2000 boxes on consignments. The market was reported blue. At Little Falls 7000 boxes cheese were sold, 4000 at 9½c, 2000 at 10c, 100 at 10½c, and the rest on consignments. The factory men were firm at quotations.

Eggs.—Receipts of the week 6428 boxes and 307 bbls. The market is dull and prices are a shade easier. We quote fresh Eastern at 20@20½c ℘ dozen; Northern at 19@19½c; New York and Vermont 19@20c; Western 18c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 19c, and Islands 18½@19c ℘ dozen.

Beans.—Beans are about steady. There is a good call for domestic mediums at full quotations. The coming crop is reported as very large, but unusually late, hence it is believed that all the old beans will be wanted. We quote large hand-picked pea beans at $2 60@2 70 ℘ bush; choice small hand-picked do $2 80@3; choice screened do $2 40@2 60; hand-picked medium $2 50@2 55, and choice screened do $2 30@2 40; common do $2@2 20; German medium beans $2@2 20 do pea $2 30@2 40 ℘ bush; old fashioned yellow eyes $3 30@3 25, and improved $3 40@3 50 ℘ bushel.

Vegetables.—The market for potatoes is unsettled and prices vary considerably from day to day, $1 50@2 per bbl being the quotation today for choice stock. Sweet potatoes are more plenty and sell at $3 50@4 50 per bbl. Garden vegetables are in full supply, and trade is moderate; We quote beets 50@40c ℘ bush; cucumbers, 50c ℘ 100; green corn, $1 ℘ bbl; tomatoes, 75c ℘ bush; turnips, 40c ℘ bush; peas, $1 ℘ bush; onions, $1 75 ℘ bbl; cabbages, 3@4c each; marrow squash, $1 ℘ bbl; lettuce, 12½c ℘ doz; carrots 50c ℘ bush.

Fruit.—Apples are in good supply and $2 ℘ bbl is an outside price. Pears are plenty at $4@6 ℘ bbl for Bartletts. This is the height of the peach season, and arrivals are mostly of good quality, some very choice fruit selling at $1 75 ℘ basket, the general range, however, being $1@1 50. Vineland grapes are selling at $3 50 ℘ case of 48 lbs and about 8c ℘ lb in baskets. Receipts of blueberries from New Hampshire are falling off, but there is a full supply from New Brunswick. Most sales are at 8@9c. There is still an over supply of watermelons, and those that escape being thrown overboard by the orders of the inspector of provisions, sell at $8@20 ℘ hundred. Canteloupes are selling at $2 ℘ bbl.

Fresh Meats.—Fresh beef is more steady, but the demand is only fair. Prices are rather stronger. We quote heavy hind quarters at 13@14c and light do at 8@12c. and fore quarters at 6@8c ℘ lb. Lambs are dull and the market is easier. There are but very few veals offering and good ones bring a fancy price; choice lambs 10½@11½c; fair to good 9@10c; extra muttons and yearlings, 8½@9½c; fair to good 7½@8c; common, 6@7c. Veals, fair to good eastern, 9@10c; fancy 12@13c.

Poultry.—The market is dull, and prices are about as quoted last week. We quote choice fresh-killed Northern turkeys 14@16c; frozen 16@18c; common to good 12@14c; fresh-killed native chickens 20@25c; spring chickens 22@26c; Northern chickens 16@18c ℘ lb; Western fowls 11@14c; fresh killed 15@17c; ducks 20@25c ℘ lb; Philadelphia squabs $2@25 ℘ doz.

Hay and Straw.—The market is not active, but there is some call for the best grades at $20 ℘ ton. Medium to good hay is selling at $16@18; choice Eastern fine at $14@16; poor at $11@12, and damaged at $6@10 ℘ ton. East swale $8@9. Rye straw, choice, $16@18; oat straw $9@10 ℘ ton.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 19, 1884.—Cotton firm and unchanged; middling uplands 10⅞c; middling New Orleans at 11⅛c. Flour—market quiet and prices are without important change, and winter wheat extras are weak but white spring wheat stock is held firm; No 2 at $2 10@3 00; superfine Western and State at $2 60@3 20; common to good extra $3 20@3 60; good to choice extra $3 65@6 00; white wheat Western extra $3 50@6; Ohio $3 30@6; St. Louis $3 30@6; patent Minnesota $5 75@6 15; Southern $3 40@6 25. Rye flour quiet; superfine at $4@4 50. Corn meal quiet; yellow Western at $3@3 35; and Brandywine $3 40@3 50. Wheat—market for spot lots higher, with only a moderate demand from shippers and speculation rather quiet. No 2 Chicago 85½c; No 3 winter red 86¾c; No 2 winter red 89¼@90½c; No 1 red State 98½c; No 1 white State 99½c. Rye easier. Corn higher, with a limited demand from shippers and speculation very quiet; No 3 at 61c; No 2 at 63@63½c. Oats—lower and less doing; No 3 at 32¼@33c; No 3 white 38@39c; No 2 at 33¼@35c; No 2 c 11 30¼@31½c; No 2 white 38¼@41c; No 1 white 44c; mixed Western 35@36c; white Western 38@41½c. Pork higher and very firm; new mess at $19; short clear at $19. Beef quiet. Beef hams dull at $27@27 50. Tierce beef quiet; city extra India mess $22@24. Cut meats firm; pickled Bellies at 10c; pickled Shoulders at 7¼@6¾c. Middles nominal; long clear $10 50. Lard lower and weak; Western steam $8 15@8 20; city steam $7 90@7 95; refined $8 45@8 90. Butter barely steady; State 16@21c; State creamery 22@24c; Elgin creamery 22@24c; and Western 8@22c. Cheese dull; Eastern 6½@10½c; creamery skims 1@2½c; Western flat 4@8½c; Western cheddar 8@9c.

Chicago, Aug. 19, 1884.—Flour—easier. Fair to choice winter wheat $4 75@5 25 for old and $4 25@5 for new; spring wheat $3 75@4 50; common to fancy Minnesota $3 50@4; Minnesota bakers' $3 75@4 75; Minnesota patents $5 25@5 75; Southern Illinois and Missouri winter wheats $5 50@5 75; Michigan $4 25@4 75; low grades at $2@3 75. Rye Flour $3 15@3 40 in bbls and $3@3 10 in sacks. Wheat lower; No 2 Chicago Spring at 76@77; No 3 Chicago spring 64@65c; No 2 red winter at 81½c; No 3 winter red 70½@70½c. Corn lower at 50¼@51c. Oats dull at 24½@24½c. Rye firm at 56c. Barley quiet at 64c. Pork quiet at $18 50@19 50. Lard easier at $7 75@7 80. Bulk meats easier; Shoulders $6 40; short rib $10 25; short clear $10 85.

Milwaukee, Aug. 19, 1884.—Flour quiet. Wheat neglected; No 2 Milwaukee at 78¾c. Corn firmer. Oats active; No 2 old 34c. Rye scarce; No 1 at 61½c. Barley steady; No 2 spring 55c; No 3 extra 51c. Provisions are lower; mess Pork at $17 25; Lard—prime steam $7 85. Hogs steady at $5 80@6 40.

Cincinnati, Aug. 19, 1884.—Pork firm; mess at $18 50. Lard firm; prime steam at $7 75. Bulk meats firm; Shoulders $7 50; short rib $10 37½. Bacon—firm; shoulders at $7 25; short rib $11 25; short clear $11 75. Hogs steady; common and light $4 75@6 15; packing and butchers $5 70@6 40.

BOSTON WHOLESALE PRICES.
Carefully Corrected Weekly.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1884.

Beeswax.

Yellow, ℘ lb	.30 @ .35
White, ℘ lb	.40 @ .55

Coal.

Cannel, ℘ ton	10.00 @ 16.00
Anthracite, ℘ 2000 lbs— retail	5.25 @ 5.75
cargo	4.75 @ 5.00

Coffee.

Mocha, ℘ lb	.18 @ .19
Java	.12 @ .20
Maracaibo	.10 @ .13
Rio	.9 @ .13

Cotton. Upland. Gulf.

Ordinary	.8 @ .10½
Middling	.10½ @ .11
Fair	.12 @ .12½

Domestics.

Sheetings and Shirtings— Heavy 4-4	.8 @ .8½
Medium 4-4	.6½ @ .7½
Drills, brown	.8½ @ .9
Print cloths	.3 @ .3½
Cotton Flannels	.7 @ .17
Prints, fancy	.5 @ .6½

Fish.

Cod, ℘ qtl— Georges	4.50 @ 5.00
Dry Bank	3.50 @ 4.60
Nova Scotia	.. @ ..
N. Foundl'd	.. @ ..
Hake	2.00 @ 2.25
Haddock	1.75 @ 2.00
Pollock	1.75 @ 2.50
Mackerel— No. 1, ℘ bbl	14.00 @ 20.00
No. 2	11.00 @ 12.50
No. 3	7.00 @ 8.00
Alewives	3.50 @ 4.00
Salmon— No. 1, ℘ bbl	20.00 @ 21.00
Herring— Scaled, ℘ box	.14 @ .16
Pickled, bbl	2.00 @ 2.50

Flour and Meal.

Western sup.	2.75 @ 3.00
Common ext.	3.25 @ 3.75
Minnesota	4.25 @ 6.50
Patents	5.25 @ 6.50
Roller Flour	4.75 @ 5.50
St. Louis	4.75 @ 5.00
Ohio & Indiana	4.75 @ 5.00
Michigan	4.50 @ 4.75
Winter w't 2ds	3.25 @ 3.50
Oat Meal	4.75 @ 6.00
Rye Flour	3.50 @ 4.25
Corn Meal	2.90 @ 3.00

Fruit.

Almonds— Soft shell	.13 @ .16
Citron	.17½ @ .19
Currants	.. @ .6
Dates ℘ lb	.5 @ .8
Pea Nuts	.7 @ .10
Figs, drums	.10 @ .12
Layers	.10 @ .20
Lemons, ℘ box	2.50 @ 6.00
Oranges, ℘ box	4.00 @ 6.00
Raisins, layer	2.50 @ 2.65
Loose Musc.	2.40 @ 2.45

Furs. *Corrected by Dyer, Taylor & Co., 36 Causeway St.*

Mink, N. Eng. dark	.90 @ 1.25
do. pale	.. @ ..
Muskrat	.10 @ .12
kits	.. @ .3
Fox, red	1.25 @ 1.50
Marten	1.25 @ 2.00
Raccoon	.25 @ .75
House cat	.10 @ .25
Beaver skins	2.50 @ 6.00
Otter	6.00 @ 8.00
Lynx	2.50 @ 4.00
Bear	5.00 @ 15.00
cub	1.00 @ 4.00
Skunk	.. @ .90
Wild cat	.. @ .50
Fisher	5.00 @ 8.00
Buffalo Robes— Unlined	.. @ 15.00
Lined	10.50 @ 25.00

Grain.

Corn, ℘ 56 lbs— Yellow	.70 @ .71
No. 1 mixed	.69 @ .70
No. 2 mixed	.. @ ..
Ungraded	.67 @ .65
Steamer	.65 @ .68
Oats	[illegible]
Wheat	.. @ 1.10
Rye	[illegible]
Barley	.. @ .92
Shorts, ℘ ton	16.00 @ 17.50
Fine Feed	[illegible]
Middlings	[illegible]
Cotton Seed Meal— ℘ cwt	.. @ 1.75
℘ ton	28.50 @ 31.00

Hay—℘ 2000 lbs.

East & North	12.00 @ 21.00
At City Scales—retail. Country Hay— ℘ top	15.00 @ 20.00
Straw, 100 lbs	1.00 @ 1.75

Hides and Skins.

Calcutta cow, ℘ lb— Slaughter	.12½ @ .14
Dead green	.. @ .10½
B. Ayres, dry	.22 @ .25
Rio Grande	.21 @ .22
Western, dry	.15 @ .18
Wet	.9 @ .10
Goat skins	.25 @ .60

Honey.

Northern— Box, ℘ lb	.16 @ .25
Strained, ℘ lb	.10 @ .15

Hops.

1883	.20 @ .28
1882	.. @ ..

Leather.

Sole, B. Ayres	.23 @ .26
Common	.22 @ .24
Oak	.. @ ..
Upper, in rough— Hemlock	.20 @ .27
Oak	.23 @ .28
Calf skins, ℘ lb— Rough	.46 @ .50
Finished	.60 @ .80
French	1.20 @ 2.00

Lime.

Rockland, ℘ csk	.95 @ 1.00

Lumber.

Pine, clear	25.00 @ 60.00
Coarse No. 5	17.00 @ 18.00
Refuse	13.00 @ 15.00
Shipping b'ds	16.00 @ 18.00
Spruce— Nos. 1 & 2	12.00 @ 12.50
Refuse	10.00 @ 12.00
Hemlock boards— Nos. 1 & 2	10.50 @ 12.00
Refuse	9.50 @ 10.50
Flooring boards— Nos. 1 & 2	30.00 @ 33.00
Refuse	20.00 @ 22.00
Clapboards— Extra pine	40.00 @ 55.00
Sap do.	33.00 @ 50.00
Spruce	15.00 @ 31.00
Shingles	1.50 @ 5.00
Laths	2.00 @ 2.50

Molasses.

New Orleans	.35 @ .58
Barbadoes	.25 @ .26
Cienfuegos	.18 @ .23
Porto Rico	.22 @ .38

Nails.

10d to 60d— ℘ 100 lbs.	2.50 @ 2.60

Oil.

Linseed, Am.	.53 @ .54
Crude sperm	.92 @ .95
Do. whale	.61 @ .63
Refined do.	.66 @ .68
Sperm, winter	1.05 @ 1.10
Do. bleached	1.10 @ 1.15
Lard, West. Ex	.59 @ .61
Nos. 1 & 2	.53 @ .56
Extra Boston	.58 @ .62
Neatsfoot ℘ gal	.72 @ 1.00

Old Metal, Rags, Paper Stock, &c.

Old Copper, ℘ lb	.10 @ .14
Brass, ℘ lb	.7½ @ .9
Lead, ℘ lb	.3¼ @ .3½
Pewter, ℘ lb	.6 @ .15
Zinc, ℘ lb	.2½ @ .3
Sc'p Iron, cwt.	.75 @ .85
Do. light, cwt	.60 @ .70
Cast Iron, cwt.	.60 @ .65
White rags, ℘ lb	.2½ @ .5
Colored do. ℘ lb	.1½ @ .2
Folded newsp's ℘ lb	.1 @ .1½
Waste paper ℘ lb	.½ @ .1
Manilla rope ℘ lb	.3 @ .3½
Soft wool rags ℘ lb	.5½ @ .6½
Old carpets, &c. ℘ lb	.5 @ .5½
Waste woolens, ℘ lb	.½ @ .1

Petroleum.

Crude	.6 @ .6½
Refined	.6 @ .6¾
do. cases	.10 @ .11
do. high test	.7¼ @ .9
Naptha	.10 @ .11

Produce.

Apples, bbl	1.00 @ 2.00
dried, ℘ lb	.4 @ .7
sliced, ℘ lb	.5 @ .8
evaporated, ℘ lb	.8 @ .12
Butter, ℘ lb— Creameries	.18 @ .24
prm Vt. & N.Y.	.20 @ .22
fair to good	.17 @ .19
common	.14 @ .15
Western	.15 @ .17
bakers'	.10 @ .12
Beans, ℘ bushel— Small hand ex	2.60 @ 3.00
Yellow eyes	3.50 @ 3.50
Mediums	2.35 @ 2.55
Red Kidneys	.. @ ..
Cheese, ℘ lb— prime factory	.10 @ .11
fair to good	.9 @ .10
farm dairy	.7 @ .9
skim	.5 @ .8
Eggs, ℘ doz	.18 @ .20½
Onions, ℘ bbl	1.75 @ 2.00
Potatoes— New, ℘ bbl	1.50 @ 2.00
Sweet, ℘ bbl	3.50 @ 4.50
Poultry, ℘ lb	.11 @ .20
Pickles, ℘ bbl— coarse	.. @ 10.00
medium	.. @ 13.00
fine	16.00 @ 17.00
mixed	.. @ 14.00
Vinegar, ℘ gal	.11 @ .25

Provisions.

Beef, Mess— West. mess	11.00 @ 11.50
West. ext.	12.00 @ 12.50
Plate	13.00 @ 14.00
Pork, prime	15.00 @ 15.50
Mess	17.50 @ 18.00
Clear	18.00 @ 19.00
Backs	19.00 @ 20.00
Lard, tce, ℘ lb	.8½ @ .9¼
caddies, ℘ lb	.10 @ .10½
Hams, smoked	.11 @ .14½
Hogs, dressed	.. @ ..

Salt—℘ hhd.

Turk's Island	1.75 @ 1.80
Liverpool	1.00 @ 1.15
bag, nne	1.50 @ 2.50

Seed. *Corrected by Schlegel & Fottler.*

Clover, red	.11½ @ .12
white Dutch	.25 @ .35
Alsike	.. @ .25
Grass, ℘ bush— Herds	1.75 @ 1.90
Hungarian	.. @ 1.25
Millet	.. @ 1.25
Red Top, bag	2.50 @ 3.50
Fowlmead's	2.00 @ 2.50
Lawn	3.00 @ 4.00
R. I. Bent	[illegible]
Ky. Blue	.. @ 3.00
Orchard	.. @ 2.00
Buckwheat, bu	.. @ 1.25
Barley, ℘ bush	.. @ 1.25
Rye, spring, bush	.. @ 1.00
Wheat, spring	.. @ 2.00
Flax Seed	2.50 @ 3.00
Linseed, Am.	1.40 @ 1.50
Calcutta	1.80 @ 1.85
Canary, Sicily	2.75 @ 3.00
Mustard Seed	.8 @ .13

Spices.

Cassia, ℘ lb	[illegible]
Cloves	.14 @ .19
Ginger	[illegible]
Mace	.. @ .57
Nutmegs	.. @ .61
Pepper	.. @ .15½

Starch.

Wheat, ℘ lb	.. @ .7
Corn, ℘ lb	.. @ .5
Potato, ℘ lb	.4½ @ .4½

Sugar.

Cuba Muscovado— Fair to g'd ref	.5 @ .5¼
Prime refining	[illegible]
Centrifugal	[illegible]
Refined, cube	.. @ .7
Powdered	.. @ .7
Granulated	.. @ .6¾
Coffee crush	.5 @ .6

Tallow.

Rendered, ℘ lb	.6 @ .6½
Grease	.4¼ @ ..

Teas.

Formosas	.32 @ .65
Gunpowder, ℘ lb	.20 @ .45
Imperial	.20 @ .45
Hyson	.17 @ .35
Young Hyson	.18 @ .45
Hyson Skin	.10 @ .15
Souchong	.18 @ .55
Oolong	.15 @ .55
Japan	.16 @ .40
Amoys	.18 @ .27

Tobacco.

Conn. & Mass. Wrappers— Common	.14 @ .16
Medium	.18 @ .20
Fine	.25 @ .40
Selections	.40 @ .50
Seconds	.11 @ .15
Fillers	.5½ @ .7½
Havana seed	.24 @ .50
Leaf—Choice	.11 @ .13
Good Western	.10 @ .12
Com'n & med.	.8 @ .10
Lugs	.6 @ .9
Havana	.75 @ 1.25
Yara	.62½ @ .67½

Wood and Bark.

Retail prices ℘ cord. Bark, hemlock	10.00 @ 12.00
Wood, hard	.. @ 8.00
soft	.. @ 7.00
Wholesale prices ℘ cord. Bark	8.00 @ 10.00
Wood, hard	4.75 @ 5.50
Soft	4.50 @ 5.00

Wool.

Ohio and Pennsylvania— Picklock	.36 @ .38
Choice XX	.34 @ .35
Fine X	.32 @ .34
Medium	.34 @ .35
Coarse	.28 @ .30
Mich., N. Y. & Vermont— Extra and XX	.30 @ .32
Fine	.29 @ .31
Medium	.33 @ .34
Common	.26 @ .28
Other Western— Fine and X	.30 @ .31
Medium	.32 @ .34
Common	.25 @ .27
Pulled extra	.30 @ .35
Superfine	.26 @ .38
No. 1	.15 @ .20
Combing fleece	.36 @ .38
Fine delaine	.33 @ .35
California	.9 @ .25
Texas	.15 @ .25
Canada pulled	.25 @ .36
do. combing	.30 @ .32
Cape Good Hope	.26 @ .31

REMARKS.—Trade remains about as previously noticed; the depression in manufacturing of course affects all mercantile business, and the political campaign, which is now fairly begun, interferes to a considerable extent with trade, but, all things considered, there is a fair amount of activity for the season, and a good deal of business is doing, in a conservative way.

Coal continues dull, and some operators are cutting under circular rates. Coffee is in more active demand and firm. Cotton is more active, both for spot lots and speculatively. There has been rather more doing in cotton and woolen goods, and a better feeling prevails, but the sales have not been to any extent. Codfish are in increased receipt, and prices are easier; haddock are quoted lower; mackerel have been arriving more freely, but supplies are taken about as fast as received, and prices are firm. New flour is beginning to arrive quite freely, but buyers are disposed to hold off, even at considerable concessions in price; the quality of the new flour is said to be exceptionally good. The demand for corn has been moderate and prices are a shade lower; oats are lower with a further downward tendency; rye is in fair demand in small lots; shorts, fine feed and middlings are unchanged and the local demand is small. There have been no sales of hops and quotations are nominal. Hides are in increased demand and there is a firmer feeling. There is very little doing in leather, many shoe manufacturing firms being entirely idle and therefore out of the market. There is a fair trade in lumber, but prices of Eastern spruce and hemlock are quoted a shade lower. There have been no sales of molasses. Nails are in light demand and weak. Linseed oil is lower and in moderate demand; lard oil is firm and unchanged; sperm and whale oils dull and without change; petroleum in steady but moderate demand for the best grades of refined. Pork is quoted higher and firm; lard is firm with an upward tendency to prices; hams are in good demand and prices sustained; beef is quiet but prices are a shade firmer. The sugar market is dull and both raw and refined are quoted lower. There is no change in teas. Formosas and Japans continue in steady demand, but other kinds have been quiet.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, August 18, 1884.—Hogs—The market is steady; rough packing and shipping at $5 60@6 30; heavy packing and shipping $6 30@6 65; light bacon grades $5 90@6 60; sikps $4@5 50. Cattle—market for best corn-fed firm and for other grades 10@20c lower; export grades $6 50@6 90; good to choice shipping steers $5 90@6 40; common to medium $4 50@5 75; Wyoming range cattle $4 50@6; grass Texans $3 75@4 25. Sheep—market slow; inferior to fair $2 50@3 50 ℘ 100 lbs; medium to good $3 50@4; choice to extra $4@4 25; Texas sheep $2 50@3 75; lambs $1 50@3 50 ℘ head.

Aug. 19—Hogs—market 5@10c lower; rough packing $5 75@6 15; heavy packing and shipping $6 10@6 60; light bacon grades $5 50@6 50; skips $4 50@5 40. Cattle—market generally lower; export grades $6 40@6 90; good to choice shipping steers $5 80@6 15; common to medium $4 20@5 40; grass Texans $3 70@4 15. Sheep—market slow; inferior to fair $2 40@3; medium to good $3@3 75; choice to extra $4@4 25; lambs, ℘ head $1@3 55; Texas sheep $2 50@3 75.

REPORT OF THE

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.
At Brighton and Watertown.

BY GEO. J. FOX.

For the week including Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1884.

Amount of stock at market:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shotes.	Hogs.	Veals.
This week	2,566	17,659	—	13,896	—
Last week	2,880	15,986	140	15,638	666
One y'r ago, Aug. 22,	2,957	14,403	155	12,293	474
Horses	271				

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine	299	300
New Hampshire	272	875
Vermont	211	2,901
Massachusetts	94	320
New York	63	1,600
Rhode Island	—	—
Connecticut	—	—
Western	1,627	10,590
Canada	—	1,065
Total	2,566	17,659

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROADS, &c.

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	260	2,510
Lowell	364	4,109
Bos. & Albany	1,320	10,590
N. Y. & N. E.	—	—
Eastern	344	450
Boston & Maine	—	—
On foot & boats	78	—
Total	2,566	17,659

DROVES OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
Maine—				
Glines & Weston		16		
Harriman & Trask		15		
F. H. Coolidge & Son		26	300	20
J. S. Weiler		21		22
Libby & Weiler		44		12
C. H. Merrill		25		2
R. W. Brown		31		5
D. P. Burton		8		
C. E. Libby		9		
G. W. Reynolds		10		
W. W. Hall		55		
Libby & Son		15		20
J. H. Fogg		30		
J. G. Littlefield		14		
New Hampshire—				
H. A. Wilcox	3	3	125	2
C. A. & O. F. Whitton		28		
J. C. Marshall		20	150	
Aldrich & Johnson	31	21	229	21
O. F. Bothell	14	12		10
C. Philbrook		22		
I. B. Sargent & Co.	21	24	98	22
T. J. Courser		30	49	2
E. F. Adden		21	71	11
J. O. Sanborn		26	10	4
G. Heath		12		
Breck & Wood		29	22	20
Dow & Moulton	12	13	139	10
N. E. Winn		3		
W. H. Smith		17		1
Vermont—				
F. Kenfield	51		17	2
R. G. Kimball	13		77	9
M. G. Flanders	16	7	17	16
Sargent & Turner	1	2	10	20
H. H. Howe			70	
R. P. Pollard	3	12	33	4
F. S. Kimball	52	9	140	18
O. Ballard & Co.	56			
J. H. Thomas		26		2
A. B. Edwards	70		20	
G. E. Moody	34		146	13
L. C. Moody	8		99	3
C. P. Burke	7		12	3
Britton & Savage	13	2	100	7
B. S. Hastings	23	11	125	8
H. Ingerson	45	12	458	9
Hall & Seaver	62	10	300	25
W. Ricker	87	4	56	20
H. V. Whipple	19	10	69	
G. H. Sprigg	20		90	10
N. K. Campbell	8	3	165	5
Taylor & Harpin	2	1	65	8
Coombs & Farrar	135	2	135	67
H. F. Gilbert			124	3
Stocker Bros.	9		79	2
G. Walker	7	3	56	7
W. A. Farnham	32	10	71	3
Gillilen & Blanchard	9		25	2
A. J. Piper	76		65	9
H. N. Jenne	29	1	29	1
C. P. Bullam		8		
A. Williamson	127	11		25
G. E. Rowell			114	
W. G. Townsend		20	87	
J. Engrem	13			
M. P. Whalen		14		
J. P. Squire & Co.	40			
Martin & Squier	154	28	72	44
J. B. Remick		1		
Massachusetts—				
J. S. Henry	1	41	220	39
Scattering		50		
New York—				
J. McBride			191	
W. Dempsey		13	76	
O. C. Robinson	42	2	68	
L. Morse	27	6	38	21
H. G. Clemings			112	
G. Berry	35		95	
W. Fisher	38	8	378	
D. Fisher	29	13	246	7
B. Hurlbert		21	543	
G. Wears	40		94	
Western—				
Hathaway & Jackson		307		
A. N. Monroe		1178	150	
Hollis & Co.			7820	
J. F. Stetson		57		
E. H. Eames		28		
Farrell & McFlynn		50		
E. Farren			475	
G. A. Sawyer			475	
J. B. Thomas			690	
J. J. Donnelly			250	
J. J. McCarthy			450	
Canada—				
J. N. Morse			440	
B. S. Hastings			625	

FOREIGN TRADE.—The exports of cattle have been larger than for the four previous weeks, the total of shipments being 1050 head, with 395 sheep. At Liverpool the range on cattle is 7@7½c and at Glasgow 7c ℘ lb lower at the latter port. The weather has been against the trade, and the stock has arrived freely. The above figures we obtain from resident shippers, taken from their own cablegrams. The following shows the individual amounts exported for the past week. Steamer Hibernian for Glasgow 99 cattle, by J. A. Hathaway; 137 do by A. N. Monroe; 60 do by J. O. Brine. Steamer Gottenberg City for London, 98 cattle, 362 sheep by A. N. Monroe; 63 cattle by J. O. Brine. Steamer Kansas for Liverpool 213 cattle, by J. A. Hathaway; 77 do by A. N. Monroe; 200 do by J. O. Brine, about 100 purchased by G. H. Hammond & Co., the latter party shipped 100 qrs on steamer Catalonia.

NORTHERN CATTLE.

PRICES ON 100 lbs. DRESSED WEIGHT.

Good oxen	$8 00 @ 9 00	Second qual.	$5 00 @ 6 00
Fair to good	7 00 @ 7 50	Third quality	4 00 @ 4 50
Few pairs premium bullocks	$9 75 @ 10 00		

Union Market, Watertown, Tuesday, Aug. 19.—The live stock trains were prompt at market this week giving owners ample opportunity to yard their cattle and prepare for the sale of the day. Between eight and nine hundred head of New England cattle were amongst the offerings, and we can say that there was a good sprinkling of nicely fatted stock. Lake steers came under our observation, some were marketed by [illegible] handsomely fatted, that were taken from the meadows near Larrabee's Point, the Vermont side of Lake Champlain. Several owners from New Hampshire were also at market with nicely fatted cattle. The pair we noticed were sold at even 10c ℘ lb dressed weight. Prices this week have not materially changed. Maine sent in some heavy cattle, at which we met a number of sales. Butchers were not very anxious to buy, still they did not want to let the good bargains slip into other hands, so that many of the best cattle changed hands early on Tuesday at a good market price. Butchers hanker after the good juicy portion of steers.

SALES OF CATTLE AT UNION MARKET.

There was a pair of 116 head started 140 miles from market by Whitton Bros. & Co., over the road on foot selling as they went, arrived with only 28 head. Sales of 3 heifers to dress 350 lbs at 6½c D. W.; 2 four year old steers, 2,800 lbs live weight, at $112. One of the butchers bought 3 oxen to dress 1000 lbs at 6½c live, 1 [illegible] at 6c.

Sales of 2 fancy oxen, the best at market, to dress 2000 lbs at 9c, fatted by Daniel Sanborn of Sanbornton, N. H.; 5 oxen to dress 1225 lbs at 9c; 3 at 8c, dress 900 lbs, sold by L. & W. H. Smith.

Sales of 2 four year old steers to dress 725 lbs at $110 by J. J. Courser.

Sales of 3 oxen weighing 4065 lbs at 9½c, very nice cattle fed by C. W. Adams of Newburyport, Mass., sold to J. C. Marshall.

Sales of 5 fat cows to dress 525 lbs each for $100, by M. P. Whalen.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ℘ CWT. ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra	$6 75 @ 7 00	Light to fair	$5 75 @ 6 00
Good to prime	6 25 @ 6 50	Slim	5 00 @ 5 50
A few lots of premium steers cost	— @ 7 50		

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 19 and 20.—The demand for Western cattle was not active, and still not remarkably dull. Butchers have, during the past week, had rather a hard time in disposing of their beef in the city, but as the weather was not quite so oppressively hot on Tuesday, they took courage and bought a fair quantity. Sales seem to run largely at between 6@6½c ℘ lb. As this month draws to a close we shall look forward to a better meat market. Many of the families will begin to return from the mountains and the trade will revive in the provision line. A great chance for improvement, say the butchers.

SALES OF CATTLE AT BRIGHTON.

Sales of 6 steers, average 1250 lbs at 6½c; 4 do, av 1275 lbs $6 20; 5 do av 1350 lbs at $6 10; 3 do av 1266 lbs at $5 90, by E. H. Eames.

Sales of 7 steers av 1350 lbs 6¼c; 11 do av 1125 lbs at 6½c; 22 do av 1200 lbs at $6 20½; do av 1250 lbs at 6½c; 6 do av 1150 lbs at 6c, by Farrell and M. Flynn.

Sales of 29 steers av 1072 lbs at 5¾c; 8 do av 1243 lbs at 6½c; 12 do av 1140 lbs at 6c; 9 do av 1225 lbs at 6½c, by J. F. Stetson.

MAINE CATTLE, BEEF AND STORE.

AT WATERTOWN.

Prices of Store Cattle.—Working Oxen ℘ pair from $75@100 to $110@175; milch cows and calves from $25 to $58; extra $40 to $50; farrow cows $18 to $30; yearlings $12 to $20; two-years-old $14 to $30; three years old $25 to $42. Veal calves 2½@6½c ℘ lb. Fancy milch $50@80.

Supply larger than for some weeks past. There is some demand for working oxen. Sales of 1 pr of four year-old steers, girthing 6 ft 4 in., weight 2300 lbs at $120; 1 pr three year-old girthing 6 ft 2 in for $110, by Whitton Bros. & Co. Sales of 8 oxen dress 1000 lbs at 9½c; 2 for 8¼@9 D. W. dress 1050 lbs each, by F. H. Coolidge & Son. Sales of 3 oxen to dress 1000 lbs at 9c D. W.; 3 do dress 900 lbs at 8½c; 2 oxen weighing 3200 lbs at $176, by Glines & Weston. Sales of 6 oxen weighing 3900 lbs at 6c live weight by J. H. Fogg. Sales of 30 nice oxen to dress 1100 at 9c; 10 do to dress 1000 lbs at 8c, 10 do average live 1300 lbs at 5½c by Libby & Son.

Late arrivals and sales at Brighton on Wednesday.

A. N. Munroe 9 cars of cattle; Hollis & Co., 3 cars of sheep. The movement was moderate for young beef, or milch cows. Sales of 16 Western steers, av 1357 lbs at 7½c; 16 do av 1204 lbs at 6½c; 18 do weight 1414 lbs at 7c; 15 do av 1282 lbs at $000; 20 do av 1425 lbs at $7 15; 18 do av. 998 lbs at $5 05, by A. N. Munroe. Sales of 2 new milch cows $110; 2 for $90; 2 for $70; 1 for $40, by J. S. Henry. Sales of 1 milch cow $50 by Breck & Wood. Sales of a number of milch cows at a range $35@55, by Aldrich & Johnson. Sales of 1 new milch cow at $65 by A. Williamson. Sales of 4 steers weighing 2250 lbs at 150; sales of 10 new milch cows at $40 each. The party had their choice out of 59 head, 4 at $35 each and 4 last spring calved cows at $20 each, by Libby & Co. Sales of 1 pr of working oxen, girting 7 ft weight 3200 lbs at home for $155 by W. W. Hale. Sales of milch cows from $40@55 by Coolidge; sales of 1 rich milch cow $70; 2 for $120; 2 for $100; 4 for $40 each; 2 springers $115, by A. Stone.

NEW MILCH COWS, AND SPRINGERS.—Sales indicate no improvement to the market; 5 cows for milk at $45 ℘ head; 1 pr $40; also 3 cows that calved last spring at $25 each, by Libby & Son. Sales of 2 springers at $35 and $48 by J. S. Weiler. Sales of 2 cows and calves at $90 by Sargent & Turner.

VEAL CALVES.—The trade has not for a number of weeks shown signs of weakness until the present time. Values have declined from ¼@½c ℘ lb. Sales of 13 calves weighing 3240 lbs at 3½c by R. G. Kimball; 28 calves av. 93 lbs at $4 80 ℘ head by Coolidge; 41 drinking calves av 210 lbs 2½c.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.—The arrivals of pigs was 122 head. The demand quiet as quoted. Northern hogs in demand at 7½c, dressed weight, 1386 head during the week. Prices steady on Western at 6½c live.

LIVE POULTRY.—The arrivals 1½ tons; hens and mixed lots 12½c; chickens 15c.

NORTHERN SHEEP.

Prices—Sheep and Lambs, in lots, 2½@4½c ℘ lb, or $2 50@5 75 ℘ head. Spring Lambs 4½@6½ per lb.

The supply was the heaviest of this season, and the make of many of the flocks showed good feeding. We could not give all the owners credit of handling good sheep. The tone of the market was weak; butchers finding the supply heavy, insisted upon buying at a lower rate, which was effected, and a decline of ¼@½c ℘ lb. There were good flocks of lambs being sold at 5½@6½c ℘ lb. The trade was better than we expected, considering the large supply. Sales of 77 head (a mixed lot) weighing 6940 lbs at 5c, by R. G. Kimball. Sales of 17 lambs, averaging 60 lbs at 5c, by M. G. Flanders. Sales of a mixed lot of 65 head averaging 70 lbs at 3½c by Taylor & Harpin. Sales of 21 lambs average 60 lbs at 5c; 12 sheep average 72 lbs at 4c by R. P. Pollard. Sales of 49 head, mostly old sheep, weight 3690 lbs at 3c, by T. J. Courser. Sales of 25 lambs average 60 lbs at 5½c, by H. A. Wilcox.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The run of cattle was not much different from last week, and it was a source of satisfaction to find the stock early at market. Butchers were upon the opening of the trains, ready to make their selections, looking for the fine points. A number of droves were bought and sent away early, for slaughter. Prices rule about the same on all grades, as last week; many of the western were sold between 6@6½c ℘ lb live weight. A heavy supply of sheep and lambs were at market; 17,000 head we consider a heavy run. Rates were easier by ¼@½c ℘ lb. This feature was not to the liking of the drovers. Butchers' bids were low, thinking that, considering the large supply, they could have their own way. Hogs remain steady and firm. Veal calves are off in price and dropped fully as much as sheep. Live poultry changed hands at 12½ to 15c ℘ lb.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, August [illegible], 1884.

The improvement noticed in the Wool market last week has been rather more pronounced and there is now no mistaking the tone of the market. There has been no material advance in prices, or likely to be at present, but some desirable grades of fleeces are ½c ℘ lb higher, and all kinds are held with more firmness. The sales do not come up to the very high figures of last week, but a large business has been done, the sales of the week amounting to [illegible] lbs, and almost exclusively domestic Wool. The sales would have been fully equal to last week, if holders had been willing to meet the market at the prices then current. Good lines of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been selling for a month past at less than a fair price, in consequence of the depression in business and the [illegible] troubles, but there is now a more confident feeling in the future of the market, and the belief is quite general that Wool is good property to hold at present comparatively low prices. We do not look for any considerable supplies from abroad to disturb the market. There is no probability that foreign Wool can be imported to compete with the domestic clip at present or prospective prices. The opening of a new series of sales at London have attracted very little attention on this side. The importation of fine foreign Wool, both direct and from London, for the past six months, has been for the most part unsatisfactory and unprofitable. In some instances the imports from the last London sales were resold here at a loss of $5 ℘ bale and from the sale now in progress Wool cannot be imported except at a considerable loss. [illegible] who were to visit Australia have changed their mind, and American buyers will be scarce at that point next season. The opening prices at the London sales were the same as the closing prices at the last sale, but since the opening prices have become firmer for clothing and higher for cross-breds. With present stocks of Australia and New Zealand [illegible] posed of the article is likely to continue scarce, [illegible] there will be no inducement to import it. [illegible] time we can get along very well without it, as the domestic clip is about equal to all our wants.

The demand for combing and delaine fleeces continues to be quite disappointing and the trade falls much short of expectation. The business of the week has been light and the mills are substituting [illegible] Wools to a considerable extent. In Canada combing we have heard of no movement, and buyers [illegible] take very little interest in that clip. [illegible] combing has been in moderate demand.

The sales of unwashed Wool have been [illegible]. The market is firmer and better, and good lines of fine and medium grades are sought after.

The sales of California spring for the week have been 359,500 lbs and include low and defective at [illegible] 16c, up to 21@25c ℘ lb for good and choice [illegible]. The advices from San Francisco report a [illegible] ket at that point.

The business in pulled Wools has been light and prices are unchanged.

The sales of the week have been as follows:

Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—The sales include 25,000 lbs XX and above at 35½c; 50,000 lbs XX and above at 35c; 67,500 lbs XX at 34c; [illegible] at 35c; 65,000 lbs XX and above at 34c; [illegible] lbs XX at 34c; 47,000 lbs X at 32½c; 30,000 lbs [illegible] lbs X at 33c; 100,000 lbs X at 32c; [illegible] 31½c; 20,000 lbs No 1 at 33½c; and 4,000 lbs No 1 at 37½c ℘ lb.

Michigan Fleeces—The sales include [illegible] choice X at 31c; 150,000 lbs X at 31c; and [illegible] lbs X at 30@30½c ℘ lb.

Other Fleeces—The sales include 25,000 lbs [illegible] and unwashed at 16½@38c ℘ lb as to quality.

Combing and Delaine Fleeces—The sales include 5,500 lbs Michigan No 1 combing at 37c; [illegible] delaine at 34½@36c; 22,200 lbs fine delaine at [illegible]; 20,000 lbs Michigan delaine at 32@33c; [illegible] combing at 26@33½c; 3,000 lbs No 2 combing at [illegible]; No 2 combing at 27c; 2,300 lbs coarse combing [illegible]; 5,000 lbs one quarter blood Kentucky combing at [illegible]; 5,000 lbs unwashed combing at 22@24c; [illegible] 25c; and 12,000 lbs on private terms.

Texas Wool—The sales include 15,000 lbs No [illegible] 25c; 75,000 lbs fine at 23½c; 187,000 lbs [illegible] 189 lbs medium at 21c; and 24,700 lbs at [illegible].

Territory Wool—The sales include [illegible] 20@21c; 285,000 lbs at 17@23c; 85,000 lbs at [illegible]; 150,300 lbs at 19@20c; 200,000 lbs medium at [illegible]; 37,000 lbs at 20@23c; 7,000 lbs at 21½@23½c; and [illegible] carpet at 14½c ℘ lb.

Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleeces—The sales include 3,000 lbs old X at 28c; 4,000 lbs [illegible]; 100,000 lbs at 25@26c; 71,000 lbs at 20@24c; [illegible] 27c; 10,000 lbs at 22½c; 25,000 lbs medium at [illegible]; 70,000 lbs medium at 21@25c; 9,000 lbs [illegible]; 4,800 lbs coarse at 17@18c; 11,000 lbs medium at [illegible]; 45,000 lbs one quarter blood at 25½c; 10,000 lbs [illegible] at 15@25c; 2,500 lbs medium at 24c; 5,000 lbs [illegible] at 25c; 400 lbs burry at 21c; 5,000 lbs at [illegible] lbs at 20@21c; and 26,000 lbs fine and medium at 18@24c ℘ lb.

California Wool—The sales include 90,000 lbs spring at 23@25c; 70,000 lbs spring at 21@24c; [illegible] spring at 19@22c; 6,500 lbs spring at [illegible]; [illegible] lbs spring on private terms.

Pulled Wool—The sales include 12,000 lbs A super at 35c; 5,200 lbs super at 25@28c; 15,000 lbs super at [illegible] 30c; 2,500 lbs super at 25c; 10,000 lbs super at [illegible]; 10,000 lbs super at 29c; 400 lbs black at 21c; 2,000 lbs [illegible] 30@33c; 700 lbs No 1 at 13c; and 19,000 lbs [illegible] on private terms.

Scoured Wool—The sales include 44,000 lbs at [illegible]; 5,000 lbs at 54c; 10,000 lbs at 40@43c; 1,000 lbs [illegible]; 5,000 lbs at 50c; 2,000 lbs at 45c; 2,400 lbs at [illegible]; 10,000 lbs at 16@26c; 4,400 lbs at 21½@30c; 7,000 lbs at [illegible] 14@16c; and 5,000 lbs low at 20c ℘ lb.

Sundries—The sales include 5,000 lbs tags at [illegible]; 2,500 lbs tags at 10@12c; 700 lbs cotts at [illegible] bucks at 16c; 1,700 lbs bucks at 17½c; and [illegible] sundries on private terms.

Foreign Wool—The sales include [illegible] New Zealand at 37@38c; 60,000 Australia at [illegible] Australia at 37c, and 100,000 lbs Montevideo [illegible] on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

FISH MARKET.

Gloucester, August 18, 1884.—The market continues very good for the season. The receipts of fish at this port for the week the largest for the corresponding week for years, more than 3,000,000 lbs of Grand Bank codfish having been received. About one half of the above amount was caught by Nova Scotia [illegible] and brought here for a market. The salt used by Nova Scotia fishermen in curing their fares was of an inferior quality, which makes the fish less desirable than the same catch, in the same waters, so much so that dealers here will not offer over $1 75 ℘ cwt for them, which is 50 cents less than the price paid for the catch of Gloucester fishermen, so that good cure and good material to cure fish pays. In the end, [illegible] value of the large amount of fish landed [illegible] diminished about 25 per cent [illegible]. The fresh fish market has [illegible] following prices: Fresh [illegible] 4c ℘ lb for gray; steak codfish [illegible] market codfish 2c ℘ lb; haddock, [illegible] salting.

Financial Matters.

SALES OF STOCK---CLOSING PRICES

WEDNESDAY, August [illegible], 1884.

U. S. Pacific 6s, 1895	[illegible]
" 4½'s	[illegible]
" 4s	[illegible]
" 3s	[illegible]
Dist. of Columbia 3.65s	[illegible]
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R. 1st mort. 7s	[illegible]
Eastern R. R. 6s	[illegible]
Hartford & Erie R. R. 7s	[illegible]
New York & New England R. R. 7s	[illegible]
New Mexico & So. Pacific R. R. 7s	[illegible]
Rutland R. R. 6s	[illegible]
Union Pacific R. R. 8s sinking fund	[illegible]
Boston Water Power Co	[illegible]
Boston Land Company	[illegible]
Boston Gas Light Co	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]
Boston & Albany R. R.	[illegible]
Boston & Lowell R. R.	[illegible]
Boston & Maine R. R.	[illegible]
Boston & Providence R. R.	[illegible]
Cheshire R. R. pref.	[illegible]
Concord R. R.	[illegible]
Connecticut River R. R.	[illegible]
Eastern R. R.	[illegible]
Fitchburg R. R.	[illegible]
Manchester & Lawrence R. R.	[illegible]
Maine Central R. R.	[illegible]
Nashua & Lowell R. R.	[illegible]
New York & New England R. R.	[illegible]
Northern R. R.	[illegible]
Norwich & Worcester R. R.	[illegible]
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R.	[illegible]
Old Colony R. R.	[illegible]
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth R. R.	[illegible]
Rutland, R. R. pref.	[illegible]
Union Pacific R. R.	[illegible]
Vermont & Canada R. R.	[illegible]
Vermont & Massachusetts R. R.	[illegible]
Worcester & Nashua R. R.	[illegible]

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Works through the blood, regulating, toning and invigorating all the functions of the body.

Ringworm Humor and Salt-Rheum.

RAYNHAM, MASS., Aug. 12, 1878.

C. I. HOOD & CO.: Gentlemen— * * * I have had ringworm humor and salt-rheum so badly that my body was covered with raw sores; so, also, my head and face. I have had any number of doctors in the last seven years, and none of them could cure me. One day my mother was in the city of Taunton and found one of your cook books, and in reading it I found many people testifying to cures from the use of your Sarsaparilla and Olive Ointment. I felt forced to try it, although I had seen many things advertised that never did me any good. I have now taken two small bottles and one large one of Sarsaparilla, and used three boxes of Ointment. I now call myself cured. Nothing can be seen of the humor but the dim outlines of the sores. I shall take two more bottles, and then the cure will be complete.

I am gratefully yours,
EDGAR F. WHITMAN.

Biliousness, Sick Headache.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO.: Gents—Please send me by express two bottles Hood's SARSAPARILLA and a few Cook Books for distribution. Your preparation has worked wonders in the case of my wife, who has been troubled with sick headache and biliousness for years. She only took one-half teaspoonful at a dose, and has not been so well for five years as now. She found that within a week after taking it she felt very much better, and is now entirely free from those severe headaches. She has not taken any of any account since last spring, and what little she had is lent to do some others some good, and we must have it in the house.

Yours truly,
HOMER B. NASH.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is sold by all druggists. Price $1, or six large bottles for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
☞ Use HOOD'S TOOTH-POWDER.

OZONE WATER

A PERFECT DISINFECTANT IN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. FOR INHALATION IN ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP AND DIPHTHERIA.

A VALUABLE REMEDY IN ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. FOR INTERNAL USE IN KIDNEY DISEASES, FEVER, BLOOD POISINING &c.

O TRADE MARK W

PHYSICIANS are familiar with the medicinal properties of OZONE, and all may have knowledge of its merits through our Pamphlet, free. Our OZONE Preparations sold by Druggists.

THE CHEMICAL OZONE MFG. CO.,
124 and 126 PURCHASE ST., BOSTON.
26teop32

New England Farmer,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

DARLING & KEITH,

32 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

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Advertisements, 1st insertion, 12 cts. per line.
Each subsequent insertion, 8 " " "
Business Notices, first " 15 " " "
Each subsequent " 12 " " "
Reading Matter Notices, . . . 50 " " "

Advertisements must be sent in as early in the week as Tuesday, to secure insertion.

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The following gentlemen, who are authorized Agents of NEW ENGLAND FARMER, will canvass for subscriptions and collections in the following Counties in New England:

W. NYE, ... ESSEX CO., MASS.
W. P. FLETCHER, ... WINDSOR CO., VT.
G. W. RICHARDSON, . . . ORANGE CO., VT.
A. W. WINGATE, ... ANDROSCOGGIN, OXFORD AND CUMBERLAND and KENNEBEC CO., ME.
WALTER BARNES, ... MIDDLESEX CO., MS.
J. M. STEVENS, ...

Agents are requested to forward their subscriptions as fast as received, and will find it advantageous to do so, rather than wait for the Agent to call. The date on the label will always show how far they have paid.

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All subscribers who pay not less than one year in advance, will also receive, in connection with NEW ENGLAND FARMER, twelve consecutive numbers of THE POULTRY POST, a large, illustrated, and thoroughly practical work, devoted entirely to the poultry interest.

Post is not an advertising sheet, but a publication, containing in each issue many columns of just such practical information on the breeding, rearing, feeding, and marketing of poultry, as is needed by every farmer, and it will be furnished subscribers on the above terms, without further charge of any kind.

THE POULTRY POST will also be sent, on the same terms, to our *old subscribers*. Any subscriber now upon our list, who will pay FARMER *for one year in advance from the expiration of his current month*, will receive the twelve monthly numbers of the *Poultry Post*, without further charge. We are obliged to make this offer in order to have the subscriptions to our papers bear the same date, thus avoiding errors on our own books, or those of the Post.

Farmers' Directory.

In this Farmers' Directory we insert cards upper in this column among the best and most reliable in the country.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WM. F. BROOKS & CO.

Commission Merchants, and Wholesale Dealers in

FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Pork, Lard, Poultry, Dried Apples, &c.

Country Consignments Solicited.

18 Blackstone St., under New England House.
WM. F. BROOKS. BOSTON. CHAS. O. BROOKS.

INSURANCE.

Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

CASH FUND, JANUARY 1, 1883, $482,451.87

Policies in force, ... $27,818,840
Premium Cash Fund the past year, ... 22,268.97
Cash in Cash Fund the past year, ... 18,309.66

AND EVERY LOSS PAID IN FULL.

Amount at risk, $26,119,877.00.

Assets, Cash Capital, Securities, $106,652.57

Dividends paid on every Expiring Policy; 50 per cent on 3 years, 30 per cent on 1 years, and 20 per cent on all others.

CHAS. O. MUNSON, President and Treas.
CHAS. A. HOWLAND, Sec'y. 17

General Intelligence.

PERSONAL.

Professor John C. Webster, D. D., of Shurton College, Ill., whose death is announced, was born at Hampton, N. H. January 1, 1812. He was a son of the Rev. Jonathan Webster, who was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1798. The son received the degree of that institution in 1832. He was graduated from the Andover Seminary in 1835, and was ordained a chaplain to seamen at Cronstadt, Russia, at Newburyport, Mass., in 1837. Returning from abroad he was installed pastor of the Congregational church at Hopkinton, Mass., December 19, 1838. He returned to Wheaton, Ill., in 1865 to fill the chair of logic and rhetoric in the college there. He published several sermons and addresses, and was a voluminous contributor to dailies and religious papers.

Count Pulski is reported as admitting that he has $700,000,000 and has an income of $50,000 a year.

Miss Conover (Mrs. Hudson) died at her home in Washington last Monday of hemorrhage of the brain. She had been too ill for several months to continue her literary work, but it was not until last Monday that the rupture of a blood vessel in her brain produced complete prostration, followed by death.

Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D., of New Haven, Conn., has been elected Chancellor of Chautauqua University, organized under the laws of New York.

Two English peers who have just died were among the most eccentric of their order. Lord Lauderdale, disappearing for years, was finally discovered acting as a porter on a railway line. The Duke of Abercorn was chiefly remarkable for his quarrels with his illustrious father. On the old duke was condoled by a friend who had seen a caricature of him in a comic paper. His reply, in presence of his hapless son, was that "the only caricature that annoyed him was that," pointing to his heir. The point of the remark was that the son bore an extraordinary but grotesque likeness to his father. He had the hooked nose and the Roman brows, but all this was rendered ridiculous by a small and weak chin and a thin and projecting jaw.

THE INTRODUCTION OF LIGHTNING-RODS.

As a matter of course, the new doctrine of Franklin and his allies was not received without considerable opposition. A sharp shock of earthquake having been experienced in Massachusetts in 1755, this was forthwith attributed to the evil influences of Franklin's experiments. A Boston clergyman preached against them in 1770 as "impious contrivances to prevent the execution of the wrath of God." Even as late as 1826, an engineer employed by the British Government recommended that all lightning rods should be removed from public buildings as dangerous nuisances, and in 1838 the Governor and Council of the East India Company ordered that all lightning-rods should be removed from public buildings, arsenals, powder magazines throughout India, and only were reconciled to their restoration after a large magazine and corning-house, not provided with a conductor, had been blown to pieces during a storm.

Franklin was so much in earnest in reference to his invention that he sent a friend at his own charge through the principal towns of the New England Colonies to make known the powers and virtues of the lightning-rod. In the "Poor Richard" for 1758, a kind of almanac or manual which he was at that time publishing, he gave specific instructions for the erection of his rods. The second conductor which he himself constructed was placed upon the house of Mr. West, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia. A few months after this had been erected a storm burst over the town, and a flash of lightning was seen to strike the point of the conductor, and to spread itself out as a sheet of flame at its base. It was afterward found that about two inches and a half of the brass point had been dissipated into the air, and that immediately beneath the metal was melted into the form of an irregular blunt cap. The house, nevertheless, was quite uninjured. The sheet of flame seen at the base of the conductor Franklin correctly ascribed to the ground having been very dry, and to there not having been a sufficiently capacious earth contact under those circumstances. He nevertheless, shrewdly, and quite justifiably, assumed that in this case Nature had itself pronounced an unmistakable verdict in favor of his invention.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

AMONG articles from New Mexico in the New Orleans exhibition will be two petrified trees over twenty-five feet high.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS. 1884.

We give below our list of Agricultural Fairs to be held during the coming autumn, as far as we have yet been informed. We desire to include in this list every agricultural or horticultural exhibition in New England, however local it may be, and we would respectfully request our friends, particularly the officers of County and Village Societies, Farmers' Clubs, and all similar associations which intend to hold an exhibition this fall, to notify us of the date and place of such exhibitions as soon as the same are decided upon.

State, Provincial, &c.

Connecticut,	Meriden,	Sept. 16-19
Eastern Maine,	Bangor,	Sept. 9-12
Maine,	Lewiston,	Sept. 23-26
Massachusetts Hort.,	Boston,	Sept. 16-19
Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics,	Boston,	Sept. 10-Nov. 1
N. E. Mechanics & Manufacturers Institute,	Boston,	Sept. 3-Nov. 1
New England,	Manchester, N. H.	Sept. 1-5
New Hampshire,	Manchester,	Sept. 1-5
New York,	Elmira,	Sept. 4-10
Rhode Island	Providence,	Sept. 22-26
Vermont,	Burlington,	Sept. 8-12

County and Local.

MAINE.

Aroostook,	Houlton,	Sept. 17, 18
Buxton and Hollis,	Buxton,	Oct. 1-3
Baldwin and Sebago,	East Sebago,	Oct. 7
Castine Grange,	Castine,	Oct. 2
Cumberland Co.,	Portland,	Sept. 16-18
Cumberland Farm. Club,	Cumberland,	Oct. 1-2
Franklin Co.,	Farmington,	Oct. 7-9
Kennebec,	Readfield Cor.,	Sept. 30-Oct. 2
Kennebec, North,	Waterville,	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Knox,	Rockland,	Sept. 30, Oct. 1-3
Knox, North,	Appleton,	Oct. 7-9
Lincoln,	Damariscotta,	Sept. 16-18
Oesiper Valley,	Cornish,	Sept. 16-18
Oxford Co.,	South Paris,	Oct. 7-9
Piscataquis, East,	Milo,	Sept. 24, 25
Sagadahoc,	Topsham,	Oct. 14-16
Somerset Central,	Skowhegan,	Sept. 30
Waldo Co.,	Belfast,	Oct. 8, 9
Waldo and Penobscot,	Monroe,	Oct. 1-3
Washington, West,	Jonesboro',	Oct. 1, 2

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Belknap Co.,	Laconia,	Sept. 16-18
Coos Co.,	Lancaster,	Sept. 16, 17
Grafton Co.,	Plymouth,	Sept. 23-25
Granite State,	Dover,	Sept. 2-5
Kearsarge,	Warner,	Sept. 24, 25
Oak Park Assn.,	Greenfield,	Sept. 22, 23
Upper Coos and Essex,	Colebrook,	Sept. 24, 25

VERMONT.

Addison Co.,	Middlebury,	Sept. 2-4
Caledonia	St. Johnsbury,	Sept. 16-18
Champlain Valley,	Vergennes,	Sept. 16-18
Dog River Valley,	Northfield,	Sept. 23-27
Franklin Co.,	Sheldon,	Sept. 3-5
Lamoille Valley,	Morristown,	Sept. 23-5
Mad River Valley,	Waitsfield,	Sept. 16, 18
Poultney,	Poultney,	Sept. 9-11
Rutland Co.,	Rutland,	Sept. 16-18
Springfield,	Springfield,	Sept. 16
White River,	Bethel,	Sept. 3-5

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amesbury & Salisbury,	Newburyport,	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Sept. 25, 24
Berkshire,	Pittsfield,	Sept. 9-11
Blackstone Valley,	Uxbridge,	Sept. 23, 25
Bristol,	Taunton,	Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2
Brockton,	Brockton,	Oct. 1-3
Deerfield Valley,	Charlemont,	Sept. 9, 10
Essex,	Salem,	Sept. 23, 24
Essex, North,	Haverhill,	Aug. 26-28
Franklin,	Greenfield,	Sept. 25, 26
Hampden,	Chicopee,	Sept. 9, 10
Hampden East,	Palmer,	Sept. 16, 17
Hampshire,	Amherst,	Sept. 18, 19
Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden,	Northampton,	Oct. 1-3
Highland,	Middlefield,	Sept. 3, 4
Hingham,	Hingham,	Sept. 23, 24
Housatonic Valley,	North Adams,	Sept. 16, 17
Housatonic,	Gt. Barrington,	Sept. 24-26
Hillside,	Cummington,	Sept. 23, 24
Marshfield,	Marshfield,	Sept. 10-12
Martha's Vineyard,	West Tisbury,	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Middlesex,	Waltham,	Sept. 23-24
Middlesex, North,	Lowell,	Sept. 9, 10
Middlesex, South,	Framingham,	Sept. 16, 17
Nantucket,	Nantucket,	Sept. 3, 4
North Brookfield Farmers Club,	North Brookfield,	Sept. 17
Plymouth,	Bridgewater,	Sept. 17-19
Union,	Blandford,	Sept. 17-19
Worcester,	Worcester,	Sept. 18, 19
Worcester, North,	Fitchburg,	Sept. 23, 24
Worcester, Northwest,	Athol,	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Worcester, South,	Sturbridge,	Sept. 11, 12
Worcester, West,	Barre,	Sept. 25, 26

RHODE ISLAND.

Aquidneck,	Newport,	Sept. 16-18
Washington,	West Kingston,	Sept. 9-11
Woonsocket,	Woonsocket,	Sept. 16-18

CONNECTICUT.

Chester,	Chester,	Oct. 2
Clinton,	Clinton,	Oct. 1
Danbury,	Danbury,	Oct. 6-11
Fairfield Co.,	Norwalk,	Sept. 29-Oct. 3
Farmington Valley,	Collinsville,	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Guilford,	Guilford,	Oct. 1
Killingworth,	Killingworth,	Sept. 24
Milford and Orange,	Milford,	Sept. 9-11
New London Co.,	Norwich,	Sept. 23-25
Pequatuck,	Bristol,	Sept. 25, 26
Simsbury,	Simsbury,	Oct. 2, 9
Stafford,	Stafford Springs,	Oct. 8-10
Suffield,	Suffield,	Oct. 1, 2
Southington,	Southington,	Oct. 14-16
Tolland,	Rockville,	Oct. 14, 15
Un. Monroe, &c.,	Huntington,	Sept. 1-19
W. Farmers,	Waterbury,	Sept. 22-26
Westbrook,	Westbrook,	Oct. 8
Willimantic Far. Club,	Willimantic,	Sept. 30-Oct. 2
Windham Co.,	Brooklyn,	Sept. 24-26
Woodstock,	So. Woodstock,	Sept. 16-18

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. 600 Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horsecars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

THE manufacture of paper bottles has become an important industry in Germany. Ten per cent of rags, 40 of straw and 50 of brown wood pulp are used in making them. A coating of deliquinated fresh blood, lime and sulphate of ammonia makes this substance perfectly proof against all kinds of liquids.

Do not waste your money, and risk injuring your hair by purchasing useless washes or oils, but buy something that has a record—a remedy that everybody knows is reliable. Hall's Hair Renewer will invigorate, strengthen, and beautify the hair, restore its color if faded or turned gray, and render it soft, silken and lustrous.

THE natives of Stonington, Conn., assert that it has never rained there on the 10th of August for 101 years. This is the day they celebrate, and the weather record, they say, has been accurately kept in the town ever since the first anniversary of the battle of Stonington.

"I WAS all run down, and Hood's Sarsaparilla proved just the medicine I needed," write hundreds of people. Take it now. 100 Doses $1.

THE "bad lands" of Dakota west of the Missouri River are turning out to be splendid pasturage for cattle. The country furnishes ample shelter, and not above two per cent of the stock has been lost from all causes.

"ONE NAIL DRIVES OUT ANOTHER," is a French saying that finds exemplification in the way one disease will substitute itself for another and graver one, in very many cases. Liver disease for instance will soon induce blood disorders, throat ailments, skin affections and eventually, because of impoverished blood, consumption itself, unless indeed, it be treated in its incipiency and early progress by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" which acts as a specific in these ailments, accomplishing a rapid cure by its powerful alterative action upon the great organs of the body.

THE strength of the Brooklyn Bridge was shown in the late earthquake. Though the shock was felt at both entrances of the bridge and at the depots, no jar whatever was noticed on the span and in the centre of the bridge.

LOTS OF PEOPLE get bilious, have heavy headaches, mouth foul, yellow eyes, etc., all the direct result of impure blood which can be thoroughly cleansed, renewed and enriched with Kidney-Wort. It acts at the same time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, and has more real value in a package than can be found in any other remedy for the same class of disease.

So disastrous has been the water famine, which the three years' drought has brought upon New South Wales and Queensland, that in the former place alone 12,000,000 sheep are said to have been lost.

YOUNG or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send three stamps for large treatise giving successful treatment. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

ABOUT 700,000 cocoanuts have been planted on the keys and mainland at Key West, Fla., within ten years, and they are in a very flourishing condition.

Young Men!—Read This.

THE Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days to men, young and old, afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. 26teop4

THE Hungarians are abandoning Pennsylvania, where they have been employed in the mines, by scores. Some of them are going back to Hungary, and others to other parts of this country.

AVOID cheap goods. The *Hop Plaster* cures pains and aches where other plasters simply relieve, 25 cts at all drug stores.

A PRUNE orchard at Saratoga, in Southern California, is believed to be the largest in the world. It contains 16,000 trees, and was recently sold for $72,000.

TUTTS BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as salt rheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers, and pimples. In this condition of the blood try the VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

AN Australian fish called the goby, which is on exhibition at Baltimore, is said to climb out of its aquarium and crawl with great ease upon the ground for several hours.

THE FOREIGN ELEMENTS IN OUR POPULATION.

As the great mass of the immigration has come since the year 1820, the numbers of the foreign element in the first and second degrees may be estimated with approximate accuracy from the number of persons of foreign birth and parentage given in the census returns of 1880. While 10,137,758 immigrants had landed in the United States from 1820 to the middle of 1880, there were in the country, in 1880, 14,955,996 persons of foreign birth or having one parent foreign-born. If from this sum we take 33,252, the surprisingly large number of persons of foreign birth having both parents born in the United States, who are for all the purposes of this study "natives," we have a population foreign in the first and second degrees of 14,922,744, of whom 6,679,943 were foreign-born. This number still does not represent quite all the new element, since a large number of small children figuring in the census of 1880 must have had parents of the younger generation of the new population born upon our soil. There is no record of these third-degree foreigners, of course, and we must proceed without regard to them, simply assuming that the figures relating to the old stock embrace a certain number, not proportionately large, who belong to the new. We may judge of the relation in which this mass of people of foreign birth and parentage stands to the population which we are accustomed to regard as the leaven of our nationality—the stock to which all other elements are to be assimilated if possible—by comparing it with the white population of native parentage. The whole population of the country, minus persons of foreign birth and parentage, native negroes, and Indians, is 28,601,676. This is not much more than half the population.—*Century.*

NEW ENGLAND'S PROSPECTS.

The Agricultural Department's crop reports for August contain the following statements from New England, as reported by the different State agents of the Department.

MAINE.—The wet July has been favorable for all growing crops, which are looking better than usual at this date. Wheat, though not sown to as great an extent as in 1883, is in excellent condition, the straw heavy and the yield indicating a good crop. Corn is somewhat backward, but is improving rapidly. Oats everywhere—of which a large breadth was sown—are looking much above the average. The straw is heavy, well filled and free from rust. The same is true of barley and buckwheat; barley took the place of wheat to a considerable extent on account of the late, cool spring and wet fields, which prevented the sowing of wheat. A less breadth of potatoes was planted than last year, but the condition of the crop at this date is above the average. The condition of pasturage is excellent. The pastures are as green as in June, and fields that were mown early have started up afresh, giving promise of a good second crop or abundant fall feed. Rain was quite general throughout the month of July, making the work of haying harder, giving the farmer extra work, but upon the whole the crop has generally been secured in fair condition. The yield cannot be compared with that of 1883, which was an extra heavy crop, but will fall not over 20 per cent below an average yield. The quality, on account of rain, is not as good as last year, but will not fall much below an average. The present prospect of the apple crop is fair. So far no severe storms or high winds have prevailed to injure the trees or fruit.

MASSACHUSETTS.—July was cool, and in some portions of the State the first two weeks were rather dry, but after the middle of the month the weather changed, and sufficient rain came to moisten the land and revive vegetation, so that the outlook for a good harvest the last of the month was much better than two weeks earlier. Owing to cold nights corn has fallen in condition, but should the warm, moist weather of the past week continue it will soon recover what has been lost. As the crop is from 10 days to two weeks late, an early frost would injure it very much. Spring wheat, rye, oats and barley come in light, owing to frosts and cold weather. Potatoes not injured by the frosts are looking remarkably well. The cold weather has kept tobacco back, but it has improved in condition during the last month. Pasturages continue below an average. Timothy and clover have come in light, but the prospect for a crop of rowen is, in some portions of the State, very good. The crop of apples is very uneven, having in some parts of the State been entirely cut off by frosts, while in others it promises to be abundant.

RHODE ISLAND.—The season has been a wet one since the last of June, and haying operations have been much retarded. The detention however, has not worked to the disadvantage of the farmer except in some cases of wetting the hay. Since the first of July the grass has grown very much and the hay crop is larger than was anticipated.

AN UNSEEN MONOPOLY.

The statement made by Mr. Edward Atkinson in his exceedingly interesting and valuable essay on "The Railway, the Farmer and the Public," that at the present time the monopolists in this country are the small and large dealers engaged in the distribution of food, is worthy of special attention. Mr. Atkinson shows in a conclusive manner, by statistics taken from the United States census the reports of various railway commissioners and different government bureaus, that while there has been an enormous reduction in the cost of transportation by railway during the last fifteen years—a reduction so great that it costs only about half as much now as it did in 1869 to transport merchandise—there has been no corresponding reduction in the market price of the necessities of life; that is to say, bread, beef, etc., fetch quite as high prices in the market as they did on a gold basis in 1869. Obviously, this maintenance in price cannot be due to the extravagant demands imposed by the managers of the great railway companies. These have made enormous concessions, amounting to a saving to the people of this country of hundreds of millions of dollars each year. But somehow, this reduction has failed to have the effect which might reasonably be expected from it of reducing the price of those things needed for the daily sustenance of life. Cattle are pastured in the free lands of the West and Southwest, where no expense is needed for fencing and housing, and where a few men can manage herds of thousands. They are brought to the eastern seaboard at an astonishingly low cost, and the facilities for this transportation are now so perfect that comparatively little is lost to their owners by the death of the cattle or wastage in their weight. And yet, in spite of all these advantages, beef is sold in our markets at more than double the price it fetched when the supply of meat was obtained from cattle raised in the immediate vicinity of this city, upon relatively high-priced land, and under conditions which made cattle raising an always costly, and sometimes precarious, occupation.

Given the conditions we have just set forth, and the ordinary reader would take it for granted that beef would have a much lower market price now in this city than it had forty or fifty years ago. And yet one has only to turn to the market records to find that the reasonable and expected has not occurred, but that, instead, the consumers have not in the least benefited by the extraordinary facilities which these new methods of transportation have provided. What has been said of beef will, in certain ways, hold good of other articles of daily consumption, though in some of these no increase has been made. If one questions those in the trade for the purpose of finding out why it is that these disadvantageous changes have taken place, he will probably be told that it is entirely due to the increased demand; that this has much more than kept pace with production, and on this account has prevented any marked reduction in price.

It may be admitted that there is some truth in this assertion, but at best it is only a half truth. Probably, per capita there is much more beef consumed by the citizens of Boston than was consumed by the residents of this city half a century ago. It may also be true that the desire generally evinced to purchase parts of each carcass to the exclusion of other portions has had a tendency to increase the price on those parts most in demand. Preferences of this kind for any special article invariably add to its market value; but after admitting all this, it must still be said that these explanations are not in themselves sufficient to account for the existing conditions of things. It is obvious that the demand for beef cannot be in advance of the supply when each week hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of cattle are shipped from this port to Great Britain.—*Boston Herald.*

EUROPEAN APPLE CROP.

Mr. J. B. Thomas, of London, says that in view of the early resumption of apple exports from the United States and Canada to Europe, it is desirable that shippers should now be in possession of information in regard to the crop prospects of Great Britain and the Continent. Taken altogether the accounts received to date bear a strong family likeness, and the following forecast of one large producer is fairly representative: "Last year the apple crop in Kent and throughout England was much above the average; this year it will be much below the average."

France—Advices from the chief shipping ports of France, as well as the interior, indicate an average yield of apples suitable for export. In the north and southwest crop prospects are none too favorable; but in the south and southwest shippers claim a fair export trade for three months from middle of August. Canada apples and rennets are well cropped, but Dieudonnes will come down light.

Belgium—From the apple sections of Belgium reports are unsatisfactory. The abundant crop of last year has given place to one of limited proportions. The yield of early varieties, of which a few parcels have already been shipped, will be comparatively light, and by the middle of October will be exhausted. The yield of late varieties is reported still lighter, and the quantity for shipment in mid-winter will be only nominal.

Holland—The news from Holland and the Rhine districts is not encouraging. Correspondents agree that the out-turn will but slightly exceed half an average crop. Out of late varieties Benderswees and Paradise promise fairly, having least suffered from slight frosts when blossoming. Early apples, which cover a small area of ground, will give only a moderate yield.

Germany—Reports from Hamburg, Stettin and the interior of Germany predict a short crop of all kinds of apples. While last year there was quite a full crop, it is said that the growth this year will leave only a small balance available for export.

Portugal—Shipments of early apples from Portugal, which commenced with July, continue to arrive at irregular intervals in consequence of quarantine restrictions abroad. Prices bear favorable comparison with those of last year. Crops are reported good, but arrivals after September will have no appreciable influence on the English markets. After due consideration of the whole of the facts set forth in the various reports the impression produced and net result obtained for practical purposes is: First—That the apple crop of Europe, taking it as a whole, will be considerably under that of last year. Second—That fall shipments of American and Canadian apples to Glasgow and Liverpool should meet with good demand at values ruled by supply. Third—That shipments to London of good solid stock will, as in similar seasons, compare favorably in net proceeds with other markets on this side.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

In treating upon this subject the *Iron Age* says: Treasury officials intimate, through verbal expression, what their published statements had prepared the public to believe—that the issue of gold certificates must ere long be discontinued, on account of the rapid depletion of gold coin in the Treasury, and that the Government will deem it necessary to pay at least a portion of its daily Clearing House balances in silver. The law requires that $100,000,000 of gold coin shall be kept in the United States Treasury as a reserve to offset the circulation of national bank bills. Gold certificates cannot be issued against this reserve.

The present gold reserve is about $118,000,000, consequently only about 18,000,000 more in gold certificates can be issued, unless the store of gold coin in the Treasury should increase. Silver being a legal tender, the banks could raise no question against its acceptance, and would necessarily adjust their business to the changed condition of things in the best manner possible. Aside from the inconvenience of handling large quantities of silver certificates merely, the monetary disturbance inevitably attending a change would be seriously embarrassing.

The intrinsic value of the dollar depends on the price of bar silver. At 48 pence the legal tender dollar of 412½ grains would be worth 81.37 cents, and the trade dollar of 420 grains would bring 82.86, supposing both to be in perfect condition. At 50 pence the former would be 84.77, and the latter 86.31, in like condition. Silver has recently advanced, and at the current market price, say 50¾ pence, the legal dollar, if unworn, would bring 86.100 (86.04 cents), and the trade dollar 87.60 cents, it sold for their weight alone. To compel the acceptance of the inferior metal on a parity with gold could not fail to produce evil effects, so long as Congress permits an interference with natural laws, but bankers are in expectation of large returns of gold from Europe in the course of the next few months, which might avert for a time the consequences of a drain on the Treasury.

SORGHUM.

The amount of crystallizable sugar in the juice of mature sorghum varies between fourteen and sixteen per cent: there are also present about one or two per cent of uncrystallizable sugar ("glucose"), and two to three per cent of other solids, part of which are removed from the juice by the purifying processes employed in sugar-making. When well purified, sorghum, cane, and beet sugar are identical in composition and properties.

Among other valuable data obtained during these investigations, were recorded the length of time, after seeding, before the plant reached maturity; the length of the period during which the juice contained a profitable amount of available sugar (i. e., "the working period"); the height, weight and percentage of juice for the stalks of each variety of sorghum at each stage in its development; and numerous other facts of importance to the practical sugar-maker.

The utilization of waste, or by-products, was carefully considered. It was shown that sorghum-seed is very similar in composition and food-value to common Indian corn, and that the yield of twenty or more bushels per acre will nearly or quite repay the farmer the cost of cultivation. This seed has been successfully used for fattening cattle and swine.

It was shown that the apparently worthless skimmings obtained in the clarification of the juice had a value as fertilizing material, and that from the washings of the tanks and evaporators a considerable amount of pure alcohol or sugar could be produced at a small cost.

The crushed canes ("bagasse"), after the removal of the juice, make paper stock of excellent quality and medium length of fibre. This bagasse may be preserved as food for cattle by the method known as ensilage, or may be burned under the boilers, thus furnishing heat, and ashes valuable for fertilizing purposes.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

THE AROOSTOOK COUNTRY.—A business correspondent in Maine remarks in the course of a recent letter: "I am pleased to say that a collection of Aroostook County products will be exhibited at New England Fair, and parties looking to immigration should see what this part of New England can do before going west. Much credit is due Payson Tucker Esq. Genl. Manager of Eastern and M. C. R. R. in aid of same—his liberal management with an eye to the development of Maine will surely in the near future increase the business of his roads. Anyone desirous of information as to routes &c., may be furnished with maps &c., free."

THE RECORD OF THE FAIRS.—The superiority of Wells, Richardson & Co's., improved Butter Color over all others made, is again demonstrated by its record at the Autumnal Fairs. The test of practical use is what tells the story, and the great value of the premiums given by the Agricultural Fairs, lies in the fact, that the judges in these cases are regular farmers, who know what their needs are and what always suits them. Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color, which has taken first premium at all fairs where exhibited, is put up in a vegetable oil so prepared that it cannot become rancid, a most important property, the lack of which is so fatal to so many of the Butter Colors offered for sale. It does not color the butter-milk; it imparts a bright natural color, which is unattained by many others; and being the strongest is the cheapest Color in the market.

AN English veterinary surgeon traveled 500 miles from London into Scotland to prescribe for the favorite pug of a well known lady.

The World Abroad.

SUMMARY OF LATEST FOREIGN DESPATCHES.

Great Britain.

A great demonstration of Irish nationalists was held at Monaghan on Friday. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the house of lords in connection with the franchise, and demanding the reform of the grand jury system and the method of appointing magistrates. Military and police were present, but their services were not required. Similar meetings were held at Lurgan, Downpatrick and Newtonstewart. Perfect order was preserved at all the gatherings.

On Saturday a great reform meeting at Wakefield, England, was held, 10,000 being in attendance. Resolutions were adopted condemning the house of lords for its action on the franchise bill. At Aberdeen, Scotland, there was a great reform demonstration. Resolutions in favor of the franchise bill, and in condemnation of the action of the house of lords in rejecting it, were adopted. The shops were closed and the whole city made holiday. Eighty aged men who took part in the reform demonstration in 1832 marched at the head of a monster procession.

The *Daily News* expresses the belief that the government will not use any of the public funds for the purpose of representing England at the New Orleans Centennial Cotton Exposition and World's Fair, but will refer the matter to the Manchester chamber of commerce.

France.

A bill is before the Chamber of Deputies to increase the duties on live cattle and dressed beef imported into France.

The socialist workmen of Marseilles censure the action of the government in opening soup kitchens and degrading workingmen by proffers of charity, instead of providing them with employment.

The cholera appears to be spreading in various portions of France, and the mortality throughout the southern departments continues to increase. At Marseilles, Toulon and Arles the cases are more numerous and the severity of the attacks is also greater.

France has made overtures to Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg for an *entente cordiale* on the subject of the limitation of the English occupation in Egypt, the neutralization of the Suez Canal, and the independent policy assumed by England. The overtures from the French government have been well received.

Russia.

A number of arrests have been made of persons suspected of peing connected with Nihilistic plots. One of the persons arrested was a candle-maker, who had a secret passage from beneath his house to a road over which troops pass in going to and from their maneuvres, the intention being to cause an explosion while troops were passing. A detective was shot while arresting a suspected person. Lieutenant Weinmann, a suspected conspirator at Warsaw, committed suicide when the police went to search his lodgings.

The recent explosion at Kazan, by which ten persons were killed and several buildings burned is attributed to Nihilists. It is now stated that the number of killed will aggregate 100. A dynamite bomb was found under the window of the central police station. Further explosions are feared.

Germany.

Prince Bismark and Count Kalnoky, the Austrian minister of Foreign Affairs, are making arrangements to take common action towards France and England on the question of harboring active anarchists.

A German commissioner in South Africa has been instructed to report on the claims of England to Walfish Bay and surrounding country recently annexed by the Cape government. He was also directed to find out what English settlers there are between Angra Pequena and the Portuguese colonies. The German traders near Angra Pequena have sent a protest to Berlin urging that, if the English claims are allowed, it will be impossible to establish a German colony at that point.

Egypt.

The expedition for the relief of General Gordon in the Soudan is to be pushed forward with all possible despatch, starting from Wady Halfa in detachments the third week in September. It is reported that King John of Abyssinia will resist the expedition by a flank movement on Marif River.

The mudir of Dongola has received a letter from General Gordon dated Khartoum, July 20. He says he is safe and everything is tranquil and asks for news of the expedition for his relief. He also says he intends to remain at Khartoum harrassing the rebels by steamers until the expedition arrives. Gordon gives warning that the Nile cataracts are very rapid and dangerous at present. He adds that the troops are well. Major Chermside telegraphs that 3000 rebels have deserted Osman Digna.

General Items.

China has protested against the action of France and desires the meditation of the powers in adjusting the existing difficulties.

M. Patenotre is still negotiating with the Chinese ministry, and France will probably accept a small indemnity in exchange for further Chinese concessions. A treaty of commerce is a subject under consideration.

The French flag has been hoisted over the citadel at Hue, the capital of Annam.

Central Spain has been visited by a locust plague, and the damage to crops is estimated at $10,000,000.

A conspiracy to overthrow the Mexican government has been discovered, and numerous arrests made. The plot was to depose President Gonzales, put in his place Jose Marca Iglesias, and to assassinate General Diaz and all the leaders of the Tuxtepec party.

Business Notices.

Tired Feeling.

A lady tells us "the first bottle has done my daughter a great deal of good; her food does not distress her now, nor does she suffer from that *extreme tired feeling* which she did before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." A second bottle effected a cure. No other preparation contains such a combination of vitalizing, enriching, purifying, and invigorating properties as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Salem, Aug. 6, by Rev. George W. Sederquist, Mr. Frank A. Farnum of Salem to Miss Sarah N. Dowe of Seabrook, N. H.

In Everett, Aug. 13, by Rev. W. T. Perrin, Arthur T. Harding of Brighton to Mrs. Isabella Madden of Everett.

In Ipswich, Aug. 12, by Rev. Charles T. Johnson, Mr. Carl Kemp of St. John, N. B., to Miss Eliza Lewis of Ipswich.

In Charlestown, Aug. 14, by Rev. W. T. Perrin, Charles E. Newell of Wrentham to Emma F. Nash of Charlestown District.

In East New Sharon, Me., Aug. 13 by Rev. C. E. Roach, George F. Joyce, Jr., of Brookline to Villa A. Saunders.

DIED.

In Lexington, Aug. 15, Dr. Abel B. Adams, 73 yrs.

In Framingham, Aug. 15, Abigail A. E. Childs, wife of Dea. on Joel Edmands, 67 yrs.

In Andover, Aug. 12, Nathan Frye, 75 yrs. 7 mos.

In Lynn, Aug. 15, John C. Vennard, 60 yrs. 2 mos.

In Milton, Aug. 15, Mrs. Charlotte J. Smith, 74 yrs. 7 mos.

In Salem, Aug. 12, Mrs. Mary F., widow of Samuel Nichols, 86 yrs.

In Nahant, Aug. 12, Charles Larkin, 74 yrs.

In Weston, Aug. 7, Artemas Johnson, 86 yrs.

In Ber

Poetry.

THE WAY IT IS SAID.

The Sultan awoke with a stifled scream:
His nerves were shocked by a fearful dream;

An omen of terrible import and doubt—
His teeth in one moment all fell out.

His wisemen assembled at break of day,
And stood by the throne in solemn array.

And when the terrible dream was told,
Each felt a shudder, his blood run cold;

And all stood silent, in fear and dread,
And wondering what was best to be said.

At length an old soothsayer, wrinkled and gray,
Cried, "Pardon, my lord, what I have to say:

"Tis an omen of sorrow sent from on high;—
Thou shalt see all thy kindred die."

Wroth was the Sultan; he gnashed his teeth,
And his very words seemed to hiss and seethe,

As he ordered the wiseman bound with chains,
And gave him a hundred stripes for his pains.

The wisemen shook as the Sultan's eye
Swept round to see who next would try;

But one of them, stepping before the throne,
Exclaimed, in a loud and joyous tone:

"Exult, O head of a happy State!
Rejoice, O heir of a glorious fate!

"For this is the favor thou shalt win,
O Sultan,—to outlive all thy kin!"

Pleased was the Sultan, and called a slave,
And a hundred crowns to the wiseman gave.

But the courtiers, they nod, with grave, sly winks,
And each one whispers what each one thinks.

"Well can the Sultan reward and blame;
Didn't both the wisemen foretell the same?"

Quoth the crafty old Vizier, shaking his head,
"So much may depend on the way a thing's said!"

The Story Teller.

THE FADED LEAF.

I can hardly believe it even now. If there was one person in the world whom I should have thought safe from the remotest chance of matrimony, that person was Aunt Hetty—dear, placid, middle-aged Aunt Hetty. And yet I have just seen her drive away from the door hand-in-hand with her handsome husband, and looking as sweet and bonny as any young bride of nineteen, notwithstanding her silver hair. It has all happened so quickly and in such a wonderful, fairy-tale kind of fashion, that I feel as if it had taken my breath away, and as if I must really sit down and rest a bit and think the matter over.

I have lived with Aunt Hetty ever since mother died. When I came to her I was quite a little tot, and now I am six-and-twenty, so you may imagine it is a good many years ago. Auntie must have been a young woman then, but somehow she has always seemed middle-aged to me. She was always so calm and little and did everything in such a quiet, business-like way, that I regarded her as a different kind of being from my restless, excitable self. I have had my little flirtation now and then, but Aunt Hetty seemed too grave, too wise, too good altogether ever to have been mixed up in anything so trivolous as a love affair. It only shows how we may live with people in the same house, almost in the same room, for years together and yet know little or nothing of their feelings. I remember, almost as if it were yesterday, fancying one day, about a year ago, that auntie was dressed more carefully than usual. I don't know what the difference was—only an extra bit of lace or ribbon or something of that sort, but I said to her in fun:

"Why, auntie dear, how smart you are! One would think you were going to a wedding!"

"No, dear," she said. "I am not going to a wedding, but this should have been my own silver-wedding day." And the dear lip quivered for a moment and a tear came into the soft gray eyes.

"Your silver wedding, auntie! Forgive me: I didn't know"——

"No, dear," she said, "course you could not. It is a very old story now."

"But how was it, then, that you were not married after all, auntie?" I inquired. "But perhaps I ought not to ask. Don't tell me if it pains you."

"No, dear," she said; "it was a painful story once, but the pain has gone out of it now. And I think I should like to tell it to you. Perhaps some day it may save you from making such a mistake as I did. It is a very simple story—just a lover's quarrel, a few hasty words—all said and over in five minutes; but they altered my whole life."

"A lover's quarrel, auntie! Then I am sure the fault was not on your side!"

"You are wrong, dear. The fault was on my side. I was proud and angry and obstinate; a word would have given me back my lover, but I would not say it. We parted in anger and we have never met again!"

"You, auntie!—the most patient of living beings—you proud and angry and obstinate! I can't believe it!"

"Yes, Ruth; it is true, nevertheless. Sit here on the hassock at my feet and I will tell you my story. It won't take long."

I sat down accordingly and with her hand resting on my shoulder and now and then wandering lovingly over my hair, she began:

"It happened when I was only 18—younger than you, Ruth, and full of life and spirit—very different from the faded old maid you have always known me. I was engaged to married. My lover was four years older than myself; he was a mate of a ship and a fine dashing young fellow named Edward Blake. We had been engaged six months and were to be married a month later. The day was fixed and Edward had arranged to give up the sea and take a situation on land. We were as happy as any two young people could possibly be; but, unluckily, just a month before the time fixed for our wedding-day, a picnic was got up by some of our friends, and Edward and I were of the party. There was a handsome young fellow there named Percy Sandys, the son of a neighboring clergyman. He was fresh from college, and full of fun and frolic. I chanced to be placed next to him at luncheon, and not knowing, as I afterwards discovered, that I was engaged, he was specially attentive to me. I did not care for his attentions in the least; but I was in high spirits and only bent on the enjoyment of the moment, and I did not check him as, perhaps, I ought to have done. Presently I caught sight of Edward's face, and saw that he was looking terribly cross and angry. Foolishly, I thought it rather good fun to make him jealous and, on purpose to tease him, I pretended to take all the more notice of Mr. Sandys. When we finished luncheon the party scattered and strolled about the woods in various directions. I naturally expected Edward to accompany me, but he rather rudely, as I thought, held aloof and, to punish him, I paired off with Mr. Sandys. When the party got together again Edward looked so savage that I thought it better not to provoke him any further.

"I shook off Mr. Sandys and, walking away with Edward, began to scold him for his unreasonable jealousy. Of course I did not think I myself was in fault; nobody ever does. A loving word would have made me penitent directly. Unfortunately, he was white hot with anger and began to reproach me in a way that roused my temper too, for I was quick enough to take offence in those days, Ruth, though I have learned better since. I can remember as if it were yesterday, the nook in the woods where we stood, the sunshine glinting through the trees and lighting up Epward's flushed face and angry eyes. He reproached me bitterly—more bitterly, I think, than I deserved. He called me a heartless coquette and I called him little-minded and told him he had made himself ridiculous by his unreasonable jealousy. We got hotter and hotter and finally he declared that if I did not admit that I had been wrong, and promise to behave differently for the future, all must be over between us. I did not care a straw for Mr. Sandys and would fifty times sooner have had Edward with me, but I would have died sooner than have told him so then. So I gave him a bitter answer, and we both grew angrier still. His last words, uttered with all the intensity of passion, ring still in my ears. I can tell you them word for word: 'Hetty, if you let me go now, understand clearly, you will never see my face again.' I did not quite believe him. Perhaps, if I had, I should still have let him go. At any rate, I was far too angry to give way then. 'Go, by all means, if you wish it,' I said, and in another moment he was gone. I had been tearing to pieces, in my passion, a little spray of hawthorn he had given me earlier in the day., I had pulled off the leaves one by one, and when he left me, the bare stem was left in my hand, with one leaf only remaining. See, here it is, the last relic of my first and last love. God grant that in your whole life, my Ruth, you may never weep such tears as I have wept over that one faded leaf."

Aunt Hetty took from her desk the little prayer-book she always carried, a quaint little red-covered book, with a gilt clasp, and showed me just within it a tissue-paper pocket attached to the cover. This she opened and showed me the faded leaf.

"This little book," she said, "was Edward's gift to me; and this old dry leaf is my only relic of the day when we parted in anger in the wood, never to meet again in this world. Stay, I have one more treasure; see!"

She drew from her bosom a quaint old locket and put it in my hand. It was a miniature painting, representing a young man in an old-fashioned naval costume. It was a handsome face, but stern and proud-looking; and I could well believe that the original would have behaved as Aunt Hetty had described.

"But did you really part like that, auntie?" I said. "Did you never see him again?"

"Never. He did not go back to the picnic-party, but joined an outward-bound ship the very next day, leaving a brief note for my mother, stating that we had fortunately found out in time that we were unsuited to each other, and had, therefore, by mutual consent, put an end to our engagement."

"But that was very cruel, auntie."

"I thought so then. Perhaps it was a little; but afterwards I blamed myself far more than him. I had given the provocation; and I knew in my heart of hearts that one word of regret on my part would have made all right between us. But I was too proud to say it. I let him go with my eyes opened and I have been justly punished."

"But have you never heard from him since, auntie?"

"Once or twice, in early years; but only indirectly. He had no relatives in our part of the country. I know that he gave up the sea, and obtained a commission in some Indian regiment. When last I heard of him he was a captain; but that is many years ago and I do not know whether he is alive or dead. So ends my poor little romance. There is one thing I should like to ask, Ruth, and that is partly why I have told you my story. You have seen my relics. They have been my greatest treasure in life and I should like them put in my coffin when I die. Will you remember this, dear?"

I could not answer for tears, but I kissed her hand and she was content.

Two months ago, tired of our humdrum country life, auntie and I resolved, for once, to visit foreign parts. Accordingly, we went to Boulogne and took up our abode in a quiet boarding house in the Rue des Vieillards. Our domocile was a quaint old house, said to have been originally a nunnery and afterwards to have been occupied for a short time by the great Napoleon when meditating a descent upon England. A broad gateway, flanked on either side by disused field-guns, planted upright in the ground by way of gate-posts, led into a pleasant courtyard, with seats under the shade of a spreading tree and made musical by the plash of a modest fountain. There were a good many visitors staying in the house, but they were mostly in families or parties, and we did not amalgamate with them. Our vis-a-vis at table was a tall, elderly gentleman of soldierly appearance, who was always spoken of as the Major. He had evidently been a very handsome man—indeed he was handsome still. His hair and moustache were perfectly white, forming a marked contrast with his complexion, which was extremely dark, as if tanned by long residence under a tropical sun. I think I was first attracted to him by noticing that his French was even far worse than our own. When he ventured, as he occasionally did, to address an order to the white capped waiting maids in their own language, the difficulties he got into were dreadful, and he generally ended by getting rather angry with himself and them. Once or twice I ventured, very timidly, to help him out of a difficulty of this kind, and in this manner a slight acquaintance had sprung up between us. It had, however, proceeded no further than a friendly good morning, or a remark across the dinner-table. With other visitors he fraternized even less. After breakfast he smoked his cigar under the tree in the courtyard; after which he started off for a solitary ramble, and did not reappear till dinner time.

So matters stood until the first Sunday evening after our arrival, when we went, as in duty bound, to the little English church in an adjoining street. We were ushered into one of the pews appropriated for strangers; and a minute or two later the Major was shown into the same pew, and sat down silently beside us. The service proceeded in the usual course, and the sermon was nearly over when the Major by an accidental movement of his elbow, knocked down auntie's little red prayer book, which was on the sloping ledge before her. He stooped to pick it up, and was about to replace it, but as it came in view in the full glare of the gas light, his eyes chanced to fall upon it, and he started as though he had seen a ghost. He laid down the book on the desk before him, but it seemed to fascinate him. He looked from the book to Aunt Hetty and from Aunt Hetty to the book, as if trying to satisfy himself on some point, but without success. The sermon came to an end at last, and the benediction followed; but I fear the Major had little share in it. He took advantage of the moment when all heads were bowed to do a very unmannerly thing. He slyly put up his eyeglass and opening auntie's prayer book, took a rapid peep at the name inside. It was very quickly done and might have escaped notice; but I was watching him closely. I could even read the name myself. It was in a bold manly handwriting. "To Hester; June 28, 18—." I stared aghast at such an act of impertinence, and glanced at Aunt Hetty, to see whether she would resist it; but she had probably not noticed the offence, for she made no sign.

The congregation began to disperse, and we passed out in our turn, the Major close behind us. We were scarcely fairly in the street when he spoke to auntie.

"Madame, I am going to ask you a very singular question; but let me assure you that I have a deep personal interest in asking it. Will you tell me how you came by that red prayer book that you use?"

I shall never forget auntie's answer, given as quickly as if it were the most commonplace matter, though I could tell by the faint rose-flush on her usually pale cheek how deeply she was moved.

"You gave it to me yourself, Major Blake, six-and-twenty years ago."

The Major's face was a study. Surprise, delight and incredulity seemed struggling for the mastery. He took off his hat and stood bare-headed. I hardly know why, but that one little gesture seemed to tell me, better than the most passionate protestations would have done, that the old love had been kept a treasured and a sacred thing. And I think, from the faint, sweet smile that gathered round her mouth as she looked up at him, that the same thought came to auntie.

"And you are Hetty," he said. "Yes, I know you now."

"You had forgotten the six-and-twenty years, Major Blake. I knew you from the first."

"And would you really have let me go without a word or a sigh?" he asked.

"Why not?" she replied. "How could I know you would wish to be reminded of old times?"

"Reminded! I have never forgotten. I tried my hardest to forget, and couldn't. Although you preferred another"—

"Another! What other?"

"Young Sandys. Did you not marry him?"

"I have never seen him since."

At this stage of the conversation it struck me that I was decidedly *de trop*. Major Blake had replaced his hat, and, side by side with auntie, was walking slowly homeward. I had hitherto been following behind; but, reaching a convenient street corner, I let them proceed alone, and went off, without beat of drum, for a stroll in an opposite direction. When I reached the boarding-house, half an hour later, I found auntie and the Major sitting in the courtyard, under the shade of the great tree. The Major courteously lifted his hat at my approach and said:

"Miss Danvers, your aunt and I are very old friends; indeed, many years ago, we were engaged to be married, but an unfortunate misunderstanding separated us. We have lost many happy years together, but I hope some may still remain to us. I trust we shall have your good wishes."

I looked from one to the other.

"You dear, darling auntie, then you really are going to be married after all! Of course I wish you joy, and Major Blake too, from the very bottom of my heart!"

"I don't know," said auntie, shaking her head doubtfully. "I'm a little afraid we are two old fools."

"Nay, dear," said the Major, raising her hand gallantly to his lips. "Perhaps we were young fools, but that is six-and-twenty years ago. Let us hope we have learned true wisdom now."

I don't know how the secret oozed out, but before twenty-four hours were over every one in the boarding-house, even to white-capped Adele and her assistant maidens, knew that the handsome English Major had met an old love in the person of the gentle little lady with the sweet smile and the soft gray hair, and that after a separation of six-and-twenty years they were again engaged to be married; and they were promoted to the rights and privileges of engaged lovers accordingly. And lovers they unmistakably were, though in a very quiet way. No lover of twenty could have been more devoted than this weather-beaten warrior to his faded bride; no girl of seventeen more proud or happy in her lover's devotion than dear old auntie. They ought, by every rule, to have been ridiculous, but somehow nobody seemed to think them so; and I really believe they had the heartiest sympathy of every one in the house.

I must pass over the homeward journey, and the astonishment of our friends at Fairfield, when auntie returned, engaged to be married. Some few of them had known Major Blake as a young man, but to most of them he was a stranger. Many were the questions and explanations before everything was accounted for to everybody's satisfaction; but it was done at last. And then came the preparation of the trousseau; and at last, this very morning, the happy pair have been made one, and auntie is off to the Isle of Wight to spend her honeymoon. And last night, she called me to her own room and said:

"Ruth, dear, I am going to give you this little prayer-book as a parting remembrance. You know how I have treasured it; and you won't value it the less, I am sure, for having been so dear to me. And if, when Mr. Right comes, Ruth, you are tempted to be wilful, or wayward, or pain a heart that loves you truly, think of your old Aunt Hetty, and 'don't forget the moral of the faded leaf.

JOHN ALDEN'S FARM.

"You may laugh if you will, Susie, but there is something in 'luck,' and luck has always been against the Aldens," said John Alden, despondently, to his sister.

"How, John?" Susy turned her round, bright face attentively toward him.

"Look at grandfather George Alden and his sons! Why, their estate was the richest on the Ohio shore. They lived like Irish kings, I've heard people say, and excepting father, they all died penniless."

"Grandfather Alden, I am sorry to say, was too fond of horse racing and cards to keep money long, and his sons, excepting father, all drank," said Susy, dryly. "Living like Irish kings, too, is not the most secure way of keeping a fortune."

"Well, now, look at me," continued John, with the scowl on his face unaltered. "I neither drink nor gamble, nor care for the turf, I'm nineteen, and I've tried honestly to do my duty in every way."

"Well, John?"

"Well"—snappishly—"see the difference between me and George Harvey. At school, study as hard as I could, he carried off all the prizes. I was the dull plodder, he the brilliant scholar, the genius. When visitors came, I heard him pointed out invariably as 'Harvey, sir. A most promising fellow. He'll make his mark in the world.' I was passed by without a word. When we go into society it is the same thing. I take the utmost pains to be polite and attentive to the girls, and Harvey laughs and quizzes and is positively rude to them. Yet he is 'splendid' and 'fascinating,' and the nicest girls are proud to have him for a partner, while I am endured on sufferance. There is precisely the same difference in business. In every way he is favored by fortune and I am slighted."

"I do not see that, John," said Susy, gravely, "George has a showy, dashy manner, which commands attention to whatever he knows. But people soon find out how little that is. Even girls, in the long run."

"I hate the 'long run!'" cried John, impatiently.

Susy was silent. She knew very well that this outbreak was all owing to the fact that Laura Faulke had shown some attention to George Harvey the night before. "He always did care too much for Laura Faulke's opinion since they went to the primary school together," thought Susy, indignantly. "And as for business," she said aloud, "I do not see that George has any advantage over you in his position. You both have been left farms, both are independent, both have the means of making a sure, though not a large income."

"Now that shows just how little you know about it. Harvey's farm numbers just the same amount of acres that mine does, it is true. But his is on the south side of the creek, in rich alluvial soil, mine on the hillside, where nothing will grow but pine trees and Jimson weeds."

"Hollo! What's the matter, Jack!" said Squire Hall, riding up to the porch on his grey mare.

"I was grumbling about my patch here, to tell the truth. It will yield nothing: absolutely nothing."

"Don't be too sure of that, my boy. Come out here a bit," beckoning him mysteriously aside.

They whispered for some time together, and then John came in, his face flushed and his eyes glowing.

"There's great news, Susy! Oil has been discovered in the bottom, and a company from New York has sent on inspectors to test the property on either side of the creek, among the rest Harvey's and mine. If there are any indications of oil being there, we can ask our own price for the land."

"Oh John, I knew all would go well with you."

The little girl's face was pretty and sparkling, and her brother stooped and kissed it heartily.

"The inspection is to be made to-morrow, and then I'm made or lost for life. It only luck is not against me!"

"God will be for you in any case, John," said Susy, gently.

But "luck" to John Alden which came in good fortune of dollars and cents, or even praise, was a much more real thing than the unseen power which his sister worshipped so faithfully.

He rose the next morning with a laggard face, which showed he slept but little.

"To-day," he said to Susy, "it will be all settled. The inspector from New York will be here by 10 o'clock. In an hour he can tell if there is any oil on the land. He is an expert you understand. If there is any, I will sell and build a house like Squire Peters's, only larger. And then Susy—who knows!—I might marry. I am as old as Ben Scott."

"Yes, that is true."

She could not bear to discourage him by a hint of defeat. He watched nervously by the door for the men to appear, and when he saw them coming—the New York expert, one or two of the proposed stockholders in the new company, and Squire Peters himself—he snatched up his hat and hurried down the road to meet them.

Even Susy's heart throbbed fast. She told herself in vain that it was not a matter of life and death; it seemed to her that her own fate as well as John's depended on a few words to be spoken in the coming half hour.

The hour passed. She had seen the groups of men passing from point to point of the farm, until they turned to the right of a big red barn, and disappeared in the corn patch. After that they were lost to sight.

Noon came! One o'clock! The dinner was ready, but she dared not sound the horn. The inspection was no doubt successful, and they were now chaffering for the sale of the farm. Would they give the money in cash? Hundreds—thousands—a million? Susy's ideas on the subject of the price of oil or oil-lands was very unsettled.

Two o'clock came at last, and the dinner, do what she would, was dried to a crisp. Just as the clock struck, Squire Peters and the stranger from New York rode past the door. Susy could not help listening intently for any chance words she might hear.

"The land for the purpose of cultivation," said the squire, "is worthless, perfectly worthless."

"Think so, eh? Now near New York a man would make it pay gold to the foot," looking with half-shut eyes down to the ground.

"How?"

"Berries. Finest varieties of berries;" and with that they passed out of sight.

Still John did not come in. At last Susy put on her sun-bonnet and went through the garden, the truck-patch, the woods, in search of him.

She found him, after a long search, among the hay mows, lying on his face, his head covered with his arms.

"Oh John, what is it?"

He would not answer for a while. Then he raised his head. "It's my luck!" he said savagely with an oath such as never crossed his lips before. "There will be a full yield on George Harvey's farm, and on mine"—

"On yours?" breathlessly.

"Not a drop. Now let me alone! I want no pity;" and he stalked away into the woods.

But every cup, no matter how bitter, is drained at last. Months passed by, George Harvey received from the company a sum for his land which to his neighbors appeared a princely fortune. Derricks and mills were built. The oil poured out like water. A branch railroad was built from the city to the "Harvey Mills."

Harvey himself bade the village good bye, and went to one of the Eastern cities to live. Reports soon came back of his lavish extravagance, of Parisian clothes, of diamonds, blooded horses.

"Harvey lives like a prince," people said to John Alden. "He does credit to his native town."

If there was no sarcastic emphasis on the pronoun meant, John fancied it. As for himself, he was in a morbid, sullen despair for about a year. Nobody would buy his land except for oil. It was an elephant on his hands.

At last, being young and hopeful, and with Susie to urge him on, he determined to make use of his elephant.

"What are you going to do, Jack?" queried Squire Peters. "Digging up your sheep walk?"

"Yes; berries," was Jack's crusty answer.

The squire smiled compassionately and passed on.

Four years later Squire Peters was escorting a Mr. Hudson, from the west, about the neighborhood.

"Here is the famous 'Harvey Mill,'" he said, which ran out in three years, or but little more. Company broke up—terrible smash. The young fellow to whom the land belonged, too—that was a worse wreck than one of mere capital. Very promising lad; a little frothy, superficial, to be sure. But he shared the fate of many to whom the oil fever brought sudden fortune. Unexpected success seemed to go to his brain and made him heady. He took to extravagant dressing at first, then card playing, and at last the bottle. You may see him hanging round the tavern door now, a poor, penniless sot."

They passed down the road, still talking of the lamentable effects of the oil speculation on the slow going, steady farmers, when the stranger stopped suddenly.

"Aha! This looks like enterprise! Whose work is this?"

"Now, that," said the squire, stroking his chin complacently, "that is a specimen of what a different stamp of a young man from poor George Harvey can do. A miserable stone patch of a hillside, which had the luck to belong to a young fellow named Alden. He had the idea of raising fine fruit; bought the finest varieties of berries, spared no expense in manuring his ground or advertising his crops. Now, sir, he has doubled his land, and commands the markets in the western cities. Some men are born to an inheritance of luck."

"Or of common sense. Married?"

"No. Lives with his sister, as nice a little girl as the country side would yield. But should not wonder if the young fellow would marry some of these days. There's a certain young lady in the next town that any man might be proud to marry; but no matter about that. This piece of work before you is not the result of luck—as you see—but of downright labor and skill. And the whole town is benefited by the young man's enterprise and success."

General Miscellany.

AUGUST.

BY LUTHER G. RIGGS.

Gay trips along through morning dew,
Bright August, clad in rosy hue;
And all the hills their voices raise—
And myriad songsters sing her praise.

Her reign is one of quiet grace;
The softest blushes wreath her face;
Sweet scents she pours out to the breeze—
She gilds the fruits on bending trees;
Her wand she lifts o'er fields of grain,
And gladdens earth with tide of rain;
The sun may scorch, but still she showers
Refreshing dews on drooping flowers—
And hoards of good cheer August flingeth,
And bounteous blessings August bringeth.

So pleasantly, sweet month, thou come'st now!
At thy approach the curled corn blades bow;
And as thy perfumed breezes slowly pass,
New daisies smile above the freshened grass;
Or when thy copious moisture fills the land,
The parched lips of earth with joy expand.

Now gather we the pumpkin yellow,
With luscious apples, ripe and mellow;
Safe from the rain, the sheaves of grain
The bursting granaries fully fill—
While 'neath the hill the cider mill
Awaits the heavy-loaded wain.

In shadeless paths the fevered, panting sun
Its stilly flight through fervid paths ascends;
Till sullen Sirius his race hath run,
And August's dreaming, dalliing influence blends
With lustier September in the end;
Then gladdening breezes from the sighing west
At eventide shall bring us longed-for rest.

CURIOUS BIBLES.

Editions Made Rare by Odd Typographical Errors.

Besides the "Breeches Bible," there are other issues renowned for curious misprints. There is the "Place-maker's Bible." "Blessed are the place-makers, for they shall be called the children of God" (Matt., v. 9). This extraordinary misprint occurred in the second edition of the Geneva Bible, published at Geneva in folio in 1562-2. The mistake was corrected, and, as far as I know, never occurred again. Again, there is the "Vinegar Bible." "The Parable of the Vinegar," instead of "The Parable of the Vineyard," appears in the chapter-heading to Luke xx. in an Oxford edition of the authorized version which was published in 1717. The book was published by J. Baskett in imperial folio, and is said to be the most sumptuous of all the Oxford Bibles. The printing is very beautiful, and some of the copies were printed on vellum, but unfortunately the proofs were carelessly read, and the book printed by Baskett was called "a basketful of printers' errors." The book is now prized on account of its typographical faults.

There is, too, the "Wicked Bible." This extraordinary name has been given to an edition of the authorized Bible printed in London by Robert Barker and Martin Lucas in 1641. The negative was left out of one of the commandments; and William Kilburn, writing in 1659, says that, owing to the zeal of Dr. Usher, the printer was fined £2000 or £3000. In Laud's published works there is a copy of the king's letter directing that the printers be fined £3000; but Dr. Scrivener, however, asserts (I know not on what authority) that the real fine was one of £300, inflicted by Archbishop Laud, "to be expended on a font of fair Greek type." Only four copies of this scarce Bible are now known, as the edition was destroyed and all copies called in as soon as the mistake was discovered. Dr. Scrivener declared that a copy existed at Wolfenbuttel. This led to a search being made. No such English Bible was discovered, but a German Bible with the very same mistake was found in its stead.

There is also the "Persecuting Printers' Bible." "Printers have persecuted me without a cause" (Psalms, cxix., 161). The word "printers" instead of "princes" has given occasion for the above name. All we know of this edition is stated by Mr. Henry Stevens in the catalogue of the Caxton Exhibition of Bibles, where he says that these words were put into the mouth of Cotton Mather by a blundering typographer in a Bible printed before 1702. There is also the "Ears to Ear Bible." "Who hath ears to ear, let him hear" (Matt., xiii., 43). This adaptation to cockney usage is found in an 8vo Bible published by the Oxford Press in 1810. The same book contains a more serious blunder in Hebrews ix., 14: "How much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the Eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from *good* works, to serve the living God." And among others we may note the "Standing Fishes Bible." "And it shall come to pass that the 'fishes' shall stand upon it," etc. (Ezek xlvii., 10). The word 'fishes is used for "fishers" in a 4to Bible printed by the king's printer in London in 1806, and reprinted in a 4to edition of 1813, and in an 8vo edition of 1823.—*Harper's Weekly.*

FORGOTTEN HEAT.

Thus far this season a stranger coming to Boston and being told that owing to the change to standard time it was October here, would find little in the temperature to undeceive him. In the midst of such coolness it is instructive to recall the frightful heat of past years. In 627 A. D., according to a French periodical, the heat was so great in France and Germany that all springs dried up; water became so scarce that many people died of thirst. In 879 work in the fields had to be given up; agricultural laborers persisting in their work were struck down in a few minutes, so powerful was the sun. In 993, the sun's rays were so fierce that vegetation burned up as under the action of fire. In 1000 rivers ran dry under the protracted heat; the fish were left dry in heaps and putrefied in a few hours. The stench that ensued produced the plague. Men and animals venturing in the sun, in the summer of 1022, fell down dying, the throat parched to a tinder and the blood rushing to the brain. In 1132 not only did the rivers dry up, but the ground cracked on every side and became baked to the hardness of stone. The Rhine in Alsace nearly dried up. Italy was visited with terrific heat in 1139, vegetation and plants were burned up. During the battle of Bela in 1260 there were more victims made by the sun than by weapons; men fell down sunstruck in regular rows. The summer of 1277 was also severe; there was an absolute dearth of forage. In 1303 and 1304 the Rhine, Loire and Seine ran dry. In 1615 the heat throughout Europe became excessive. Scotland suffered particularly in 1625; men and beasts died in scores. The heat in several departments during the summer of 1705 was equal to that in a glass furnace. Meat could be cooked by merely exposing it to the hot sun. Not a soul dared venture out between noon and 4 P. M. In 1718 many shops had to close; the theatres never opened their doors for several months. Not a drop of water fell during six months. In 1753 the thermometer rose to 118 degrees. In 1779 the heat at Bologna was so great that a great number of people were stifled. There was not sufficient air for the breath, and people had to take refuge under ground. In July, 1793, the heat became intolerable. Vegetables were burned up, and fruit dried upon the trees. The furniture and woodwork in dwelling houses cracked and split up; meat went bad in an hour. The rivers ran dry in several provinces during 1811; expedients had to be devised for grinding corn. In 1822 a protracted heat was accompanied by storms and earthquakes; during the drought legions of mice overran Lorraine and Alsace, committing incalculable damage. In 1832 the heat brought about cholera in France; 20,000 persons fell victims to the visitation in Paris alone. In 1846 the thermometer marked 125° in the sun. Finally, the summers of 1859, 1860, 1869, 1870, 1874, etc., although excessively hot, were not attended by any disaster.—*Advertiser.*

RATTLESNAKES.

The special peculiarity of the group of America's venomous serpents called rattlesnakes is that they make a sharp rattling noise by vibration of the tail. Hence the family name is Crotalidæ, from *crotalia*, jingling ear-rings of pearls worn by the Roman girls, or *crotalum*, a castanet. The fat-bodied, sluggish, terrestrial serpents bear their castanets at the extremity of the tail, in the shape of a varying number of hollow, and somewhat rounded segments, terminating in one of a more globular form called "the button." These are hinged loosely together, giving them considerable play, and the number of pieces, as well as their shape, varies greatly in different snakes and different ages; while two species—the copperhead and the massassauga—have none at all, but can boast only a horny tip to their tails. There are records of forty-four, thirty-two and twenty-one rattles; but twelve to fourteen is the usual number in full-grown crotali of the largest-sized species. They show no accurate index of age, notwithstanding that the contrary has been so long the popular belief. But though it is possible that, by playing upon the curiosity or even by deceiving through mimicry, the crepitating tail might now and then become useful, we do not think that as an aid in food getting it is ever of more than accidental service. As a matter of sober fact, the rattle is not heard when the crotalis is seeking its prey, which is procured by stealthily crawling and by lying ambushed, patient and rigid, in the accustomed haunts of small animals until chance favors. That the rattling of the crotali answers the purpose of a call we know from the fact (recorded in many places) that other rattlesnakes quickly respond and hasten toward the one ringing the alarm. Moreover, in the latter part of the summer, the snakes sometimes make the sound loudly and long when they have no apparent reason to alarmed, but, by the argument from analogy, can reasonably be supposed to be calling the opposite sex. That the rattling of one serpent in captivity has an immediate effect upon other crotali within hearing is constantly observed, and in many cases where the young have been seen to run into the mouth of the old one for protection they appear to have been summoned and informed of their danger by this signal. The instant the snake suspects danger it throws itself into the coil of vantage and sounds its long roll, varying the swiftness of the vibration, and the consequent loudness of its note, as its apprehensions increase or diminish.

A PROFESSION, OR A TRADE.

Something for the Wide Awake 16-year-old Boy to Think Over.

But, as I told you at the outset, if you have arrived at the age of 15 or 16, it is time you looked matters square in the face and had some idea of your future. If you were to answer at once, you would say that you would take a profession in preference to a trade. A profession means several years of hard study, quite a large cash outlay and then trials and rebuffs, to get a start in business. It is one thing to graduate as a lawyer or a doctor, and quite another to pick up clients and patients. If you have fully decided on a profession, be careful of your first move. If you have a large head, your grandmother has doubtless many times exclaimed: "What a great lawyer this boy would make." Don't try to make one on the size of your head. We've got any number of that class in the country now, and they can't pay their grocers' bills. If you can pull a sliver out of your finger without winking, it may be a sign that you would make a great surgeon. It may also be a sign that you are born to be a butcher.

How will you know what to pursue? Your own feelings are the safest guide. If left to your parents and to circumstances, you may be forced into a trade or profession which you can never make a success. When you come to realize that you must make your own way in life, your particular forte will be apt to reveal itself. One of the best lawyers in Detroit was intended for the ministry; another served three years as a journalist, but all the time feeling that he was out of his element; another was forced by his father to learn the trade of harness maker. I know a machinist who at first studied medicine; of a watchmaker who tried to become a lawyer; of a carpenter who threw away three years of his life trying to become a dentist.

After you have selected your profession or trade, what then? Strive to master it in all its details and to excel. If you become a carpenter, don't be satisfied when you can saw and plane and match. Don't be satisfied with $2 per day. Make yourself worth $3. Master details and push yourself from carpenter to builder. Don't imagine that a man in search of a lawyer walks down the street and stops at the first sign hanging out. It is the lawyer who has climbed above his fellows that he seeks out. If our friends are ill we want the best doctor. We want the man who has made himself the best by study and energy. The blacksmith who is content to mend old wagons will never iron a new one. The machinist who stands at the lathe to do about so much work in ten hours need not hope to be better off. It is the men who put their heart into what they do who succeed.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HOW A SALT WELL IS WORKED

The stratum of salt having been once pierced, a saturated solution of the saline matter frequently rises in the boring to within eighty feet of the surface. This, however, can not always be depended upon—and here centre the increased difficulty and expense. When a few dozen feet have been drilled, a six or eight inch iron pipe is inserted as a "casing." Inside of this a two inch pipe, also of iron, is placed. The "casing head" has two openings, one for the entrance of pure water from a neighboring spring into the larger pipe, at the lower end of which it becomes saturated with salme matter; the other at the end of the smaller pipe, to allow the expulsion of the brine. Of course, the wells become foul or leaky at times, and then resort is had to torpedoes of nitro-glycerine, which are sent down to the bottom of the "casing," and after them is sent an iron weight which secures the explosion. The rusting of the "casing" is the great enemy of the salt worker; and, when his engine can not lift the mass of rusted iron, a "knife" cuts the rusted metal, and the engine tears it away piecemeal. But the salt wells are exempt from any danger of taking fire; and it is never necessary, as in the case of oil wells, to shoot off the "casing head" with a cannon ball.

After the brine has once reached the surface it is forced into large reservoirs, whence it is drawn off through "string" after "string" of "covers," until solar evaporation has left the coarser grades of salt. The "covers" or vats are usually sixteen by eighteen feet, and the product of each one per year is estimated at one hundred and fifty bushels; while the product at Syracuse is only about half that quantity. It is also claimed that the slope of the valley at Warsaw is peculiarly adapted to rapid evaporation by the sun. When the finer grades of sal. are wanted, the brine is led from the reservoirs to an evaporating pan, where a gentle heat is applied. Similar treatment in another pan completes the process, and the residuum of salt is raked upon a shelf at the side of the evaporator. After a slight draining it is taken to the bins, where a more thorough draining is allowed for a space of two or three weeks.—*F. G. Mather, in Popular Science Monthly.*

SELLING NAMES.

In the rear of a cigar store in Eighth avenue, says the New York *Sun*, a man was treading a small press which constantly turned out sheets of names. Dealing in names was the man's business. All around him were shelves laden with card board boxes full of names on sheets like those he was printing. On the edge of the shelves were printed strips bearing the words "lawyers," "doctors," "druggists," "grocers," and so on through the long list of vocations. "I advertise a million names," said the man, "but I don't suppose I have got half as many as that. They're for sale. I sell them to business men, men who want to send out circulars, publishers who are starting journals and want to introduce them widely, inventors who have something they want to bring to the notice of a certain class of persons, and so on. For instance, a man who has invented a beer faucet got from me the names of brewers and saloon keepers; another man who designed a new form of memorandum book came to me today for the names of all the lawyers and physicians in my collection, and the proprietor of a military academy up the Hudson came in here yesterday and got about all the names I had. I printed them, as you see, about half an inch apart, so that they can be cut off and pasted on wrappers, envelopes, or newspapers.

"I get these names in all sorts of ways. For instance, the *Sun* keeps me busy every day cutting out and copying names. I copy all names of business firms, householders, officials, and professional men. But most of my names come to me in other ways. The official list of licenses granted, legal documents, directories, blue books, lists of membership of clubs, associations, corporations and in a score more ways than I can think of in a hurry. I renew my lists constantly, and every midsummer I throw away those I have had for a year; not all of them, but all that I think are unreliable, such as householders, for instance. There is plenty of demand for names. Men who want to appeal to a large circle of persons quit this little den of mine full of gratitude, saying that they would not have known what to do but for me. They are usually surprised at the low price I charge, but I have low prices, not because I do not value my own services so much as because there are others in this business in New York, and the competition is lively."

WHERE SHE DREW THE LINE.

Israel Pinkham and wife moved from Maine many years ago to Utah Territory. They passed through Salt Lake the other day on their way to their old home, and the old lady made no secret of the cause of their return. To the reporter for a Gentile newspaper she said: "My husband and I have lived together these forty-three years, and though we joined the Mormons twenty years ago, nothing was ever said about polygamy until this spring. Then some sneaking priests came around and got the old man worked up with the idea that he must have one or two more wives. 'Not much, Israel Pinkham,' says I; 'we've travelled together this fur, and no Mormon will separate us now. We've got two sons and a darter back East who shan't have anybody poking fun at them; and there's the two little boys that we buried back in Maine, who won't have no occasion to pint their fingers at us when we cross over to the other shore. This thing has gone just as far as it's going to. Israel Pinkham, we're going back to Maine,' says I, 'and whether we've got one year or ten years to live, we'll end this here pilgrimage decent, as we begun it.' Ain't that what I told you?" said she, addressing the old man, who had been a silent listener. He smiled in a faint way, and nodded assent. "We're going back to Maine," continued the old lady, "poorer than when we came out here, but wiser and no wuss, so far as I can know. There'll be no more Mormon in this family."

A HARVEST OF FEATHERS.

A correspondent of the *Newark Advertiser* writes as follows from Mexico: The industry of ostr